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EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF STATISTICS,

TO THE

GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF OHIO,

FOR THE YEAR 1864.

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Article I.—METEOROLOGY AND CLIMATOLOGY.

Meteorology is valuable only when its records are preserved for a long series of years. Then they can be compared, and we get an *average* of the temperature, fall of water, winds, &c., &c., which enables the inhabitants of any particular region of country to know what increase of heat and cold, wetness and dryness, they may reasonably expect in any given season. There are two general facts, however, which greatly modify the advantage which might be hoped for from these averages. *First*, although we know the average of the variable elements for half a century, and know that the next half century will, in the general average, present almost precisely the same results, yet any one year may exhibit wide variations. For example, the year 1816 was a year of remarkable cold, so much so that it has been memorable ever since on that account. It is quite plain that no general averages will enable us to anticipate such a season. But, on the other hand, we do know, that as the general average varies but little from 50° temperature, that the average of the year will not rise to 55°, nor fall to 45°. In other words, we *know*, by established scientific facts, that no such great changes will take place as will destroy or materially impede vegetation. Such being the case, we may rely on the scientific as well as the Scriptural (Genesis, 5th chap., 22d v.) assertion, that "while the earth remaineth, seedtime and harvest, and cold and heat, and summer and winter, and day and night, shall not cease."

Secondly, it is equally true, that while we know that the general average of the year must be near, say 52°, it may happen that any particular day, or week, may be extraordinarily cold or hot. In the year that is past (1864), we have a remarkable example of that fact in the very extraordinary cold of the first part of January, 1864. Most persons will remember that seasan. The record of these cold days, as recorded by myself at Morrow (Warren county), was as follows. The observations were taken near 7 o'clock in the morning, and indicated the coldest point reached in the day-time:

January	1st	10 deg.	*below*	zero.
"	2d	4 "	"	"
"	3d	12 "	*above*	"
"	4th	16 "	"	"
"	5th	16 "	"	"
"	6th	6 "	*below*	"
"	7th	4 "	*above*	"
"	8th	2 "	"	"
"	9th	4 "	*below*	"
"	10th	4 "	*above*	"

If we take ten days together, the average is *three degrees above zero.* Probably no other ten days in half a century, in this latitude, can be found with an average temperature so low But the *effect* on vegetation is not determined by the *average* temperature, but *by the lowest point in a given period.* Thus, the sudden fall of the atmosphere on January 1st, 1864, to 10 deg. below zero, Fahrenheit, was most disastrous to vegetation, in a wide region of country. Another *variable* feature enters into the effect of a given amount of cold entirely distinct from the degree of it. This is the measure of *change;* that is, the *contrast* between the previous condition of the atmosphere and that to which this change brings it. On the 1st of January, 1864, or rather the evening previous, this change and contrast was greater than I have ever known it. In the afternoon of the 31st of December, 1863, it was quite warm, rainy, and the thermometer above 40 deg. At 7 P. M. a sudden rush of wind came from the northwest, keenly cold, increasing at every moment, till, by 10 P. M., every element of the atmosphere seemed to be changed. The wetness and sultriness had totally gone; a dry, cold northwester was blowing, the ground freezing, and all animal life keenly feeling the change. At 7 A. M. next morning the thermometer marked 10 deg. *below* zero; and for the next ten days, as shown in the above table, the weather was intensely cold. Here, it will be observed, the great fact was not that the thermometer marked ten degrees below zero. It had reached that in other years; but the great and injurious feature of this atmospheric phenomenon, was *the greatness and suddenness of the change.* Thus, from 5 P. M. on December 31st, to 7 A. M. of January 1st, the thermometer fell 50 deg. It is really extraordinary that any vegetation, except the old and hardy trees, could withstand such an attack. The actual result was really, for a short time, calamitous. I have shown in other reports how large an item, in our annual crops, was the production and value of fruits. The great peach orchards of Clermont, Warren, and other counties, are not exceeded by any garden increase of such products. They count many hundreds, if not thousands of acres. Of these orchards a large number of the trees are destroyed; and in the immediate region where this storm of cold was most violent, all fruits (except berries) were killed in the bud. In the larger part (nearly the whole) of Ohio there were no peaches, no cherries, or

plums, or quinces, and but few apples, with a scant grape crop. This was a great deprivation, not merely to the appetites, but to the pockets of the producers. The fruit market of Cincinnati presented a great contrast to its appearance in the year before. That was scarce, and enormously high. A phenomenon was seen which I believe was never before exhibited. The largest part of the peaches sold in Cincinnati were brought from Delaware and Maryland, as most of the apples had been in previous years from Western New York. This exhibits a double phenomena; that even in the mild climate of the Ohio valley, we had not been able to raise our own fruit, and that steam locomotion had been brought to such perfection, that we can transport safely to market, over hundreds of miles, even such tender fruit as the peach.

The storm of the 1st of January, 1864, was so remarkable, that I shall repeat here the Thermometrical table (prepared for my last report) which indicates the course of this storm:

From subsequent accounts, it seems that the storm gathered its force on the great plains near the Rocky Mountains, and swept with terrible effect over the States of Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, losing its strength as it proceeded east and south. The following table, of the lowest point of depression at several places, will show its direction and force:

Place.	Latitude.	Thermometer.
Fort Snelling	44 deg. 53 min. N.	50 deg. *below* zero.
Minnesota Junction	.....	35 " "
Oskosh (Wis.)	.....	38 " "
Rockford (Ill.)	.....	33 " "
Madison (Wis.)	.....	34 " "
St. Paul (Minn.)	44 deg. 52 min.	30 " "
Dubuque (Iowa)	.....	30 " "
Milwaukee (Wis.)	43 deg. 04 min.	32 " "
Galena (Ill.)	.....	30 " "
Fort Wayne (Ind.)	41 deg. 05 min.	28 " "
Kankakee (Ill.)	.....	26 " "
Lafayette (Ind.)	.....	23 " "
Greencastle (Ind.)	.....	23 " "
Evansville (Ind.)	.....	22 " "
St. Louis (Mo.)	38 deg. 37 min.	19½ " "
Quincy (Ill.)	.....	15 " "
Morrow (Ohio)	39 deg. 30 min.	10 " "
Buffalo (N. Y.)	42 deg. 53 min.	9 " "

The axis of the storm seems to have passed from the great northwestern plains, through Fort Snelling, and then diverging to the southeast, passing through Milwaukee to Fort Wayne, and rapidly diminishing in force as it passed to the east. Indeed, it diminished much more rapidly going east than it did going south. St. Louis is 6 deg. south of Fort Snelling, and the cold was less there by 30 deg.; but, on the other hand, Buffalo is 4 deg. north of St. Louis, but the cold was 10 deg. less than at St. Louis.

The general theory of storms, now received by scientific men, is, that each one is a whirlwind, beginning in some one point, and moving in concentric circles till it is exhausted by expansion. This is certainly true of the small storms, which can be accurately observed, and has been proved true of some large ones, which have ultimately disappeared on the ocean. In this instance, we have not sufficient data to determine either the origin or termination of this remarkable phenomenon.

The Meteorology of 1864 will be seen in the general averages of Tables 1, 2, 3 and 4, accompanying this report. They are, as follows:

1. General Averages of Climate at Kelley's Island, Ohio.

Latitude	41 deg. 35 m. 44 s. N.
Longitude	82 deg. 42 m. 32 s. W.
Altitude	587 feet.
Weight of atmosphere (general average)	29.279 inches.
Temperature (general average)	50.03 deg.
Extreme elevation	92 "
Extreme depresssion	11 "
Range of temperature	103 "
Fall of water and melted snow	37.41 inches.
Depth of snow fallen	26½ "
Latest frost in spring	March 30th.
Earliest frost of autumn	October 21st.
First frost injuring vegetation	November 5th.
Average temperature of four preceding years	49.63 deg.
Temperature of 1864 above the average	.40 "
Rain and melted snow in 1863	29.79 inches.
Fall of water and melted snow in 1864 (above 1863).	7.62 "

2. General Average of Climate at Portsmouth, Ohio.

Latitude	38 deg. 45 min.
Longitude	82 deg. 50 min.
Altitude	537 feet.
Weight of atmosphere	29.74 inches.
Temperature, general average	54.38 deg.
Fall of water and melted snow	32.08 inches.
Depth of snow fallen	19.75 "

3. General Average of Climate at Cincinnati, Ohio.

Latitude	39 deg.
Longitude	
Altitude	
Weight of atmosphere	29.19 inches.
Temperature, general average of	53.2 deg.
Fall of water and snow	31.5 inches.
Depth of snow	24.8 "
First frost	October 14th.

4. General Average of Climate at Cleveland, Ohio.

Latitude	41 deg. 30 min.
Longitude	81 deg. 42 min.
Altitude	643 feet.
Weight of atmosphere	29.197 inches.
Temperature, general average of	50.58 deg.
Fall of water and snow	32.02 inches.
Depth of snow	49.0 "

5. Combined Average.

Weight of atmosphere	29.35 inches.
Temperature, average of	52.05 deg.
Fall of water and snow	34.25 inches.
Depth of snow fallen	30 "

This should, and does represent very nearly the climate in the centre of the State.

Article II.—HORTICULTURE.

There is little to be said on the Horticulture of Ohio, in 1864, which has not been said in the previous article. The sudden change and severe storm in the first week of January, 1864, killed all the peaches, and nearly all the pears and cherries. The same cause, in conjunction with the drouth of the early part of summer, destroyed at least half the apple crop. In fact, it has been many years since Ohio had so small a crop of fruit as in 1864. For the first time was presented the phenomenon of peaches raised on the Delaware and Chesapeake brought to market in Cincinnati. This fact, however, indicates a great change in some branches of commerce. It shows a great revolution in the facilities of transportation, a great advance in horticulture, and a great extension in the means of supply to the markets. The result is a multiplication of the resources, comforts and conveniences of society. Ohio, especially the Miami country, has now many large peach orchards, and it was no small loss, as well as deprivation of comfort, to find these orchards destitute of fruit. But the injury did not stop there. A large number of the older trees were killed altogether. On the other hand, the young trees revived from the attacks of frost, and if the season be favorable are no doubt sufficient to furnish an ample supply of fruit.

The culture of the grape still continues to excite great interest. A new grape, "Ives' Seedling," has attracted much attention. The "Delaware" is still a favorite. I extract the following account of the products of these vines from the proceedings of the Cincinnati Horticultural Society. I may remark, however, that the results are far beyond what any ordinary cultivator, under ordinary circumstances, can expect:

Ives' Seedling is a grape of much promise; not addicted to mildew or rot. Colonel Wahring, of Indian Hill, in this county, has a small vineyard, only two acres in bearing, which made the past season 650 gallons of wine. The season previous, only one acre being in bearing, yielded 560 gallons. The Colonel makes his account for the past season's business stand as follows:

650 gallons wine, sold at $4.10	$2,665
Sale of cuttings	1,500
	4,165
Deduct cost of taking care of vineyard	100
Leaving the net product of vineyard	$4,065

or over $2,000 per acre.

Norton's Virginia is another promising grape, that is being considerably grown hereabouts.

The Messrs. Bogen have given us their figures for the product of this grape, as follows:

1863—From 1½ acres, first year in bearing, they made 500 gallons, sold at $3	$1,500
Sale of cuttings	400
Sale of roots from layers	800
	2,700
Deduct for cost of culture	100
Leaves net	$2,600

or $1,733 per acre.

1864—Yield of same and cuttings for same $2,300, or about $1,500 per acre.

Delaware is another grape of very great promise and profit, now being extensively grown throughout the country. The Messrs. Bogen from one-third of an acre, first bearing year, give us the following figures for the past season:

87 gallons of wine sold at $6 per gallon	$522
Sold cuttings	450
Sold roots from layers	2,050
	$3,022
Deduct cost of culture	22
	$3,000

or $9,000 per acre.

Mr. J. E. Mottier gives us as the result of his Delaware vineyard for the past two years, as follows:

1863—From one and a half acres:	
165 gallons of wine made and sold at $5 per gallon	$825
Sale of cuttings	1,630
	2,455
Deduct expenses	200
Leaving net	$2,225

or $1,504 per acre.

1864—From the same vineyard, made:

200 gallons of wine, at $6 per gallon	$1,200
Sold roots from layers	1,835
Sales of cuttings, two years	2,360
	5,395
Deduct expenses	200
	$5,195

or $3,562 per acre.

Mr. Mottier says he might have obtained a larger yield of wine, but his vineyard being young, he would not allow it to overbear.

Article III.—General Condition of Agriculture.

I have stated in former reports that agriculture in this State, in regard to culture, machinery and improvement of lands, had decidedly advanced, and this fact still remains true. Indeed, if this were not the case, the cultivation of the State could not have been maintained, and the large surplus of grain which the State has heretofore raised, must have been greatly reduced. Such has been the reduction of labor for the purpose of war, and the necessary abstraction of mind as well as labor from agriculture, that we could not have maintained our position as a great agricultural State without the recent application of machinery on a large scale, to putting in and harvesting the crops. This, with more attention to rotation, draining and fertilizing, has enabled us to keep up the general average of crops, except in the last two seasons, in which the laws of nature, as well as the action of war, have diminished our products decidedly below the aggregates, which, under other conditions, we must have raised. In my report for 1863 (page 10), I remark:

"Notwithstanding this improvement in agriculture, it is nevertheless true that this great branch of our industry has increased little, if any, in the last three years; in fact, the aggregate of crops has diminished. This is not altogether, but in some degree, due to the abstraction of laborers from the farming classes. It is true we have, in ordinary times, a surplus of laborers, who either become emigrants to the new States, or are engaged in arts and manufactures. But this has not been enough to supply entirely the recruits for the army, as is shown by the much greater than ordinary demand for labor on farms. To this may be added the more or less prevalence of drought in the last two years. The crop of 1860 was the largest we have ever raised; the crop of 1861 less; that of 1862 still less; and it is to be feared that the aggregate crop of 1863 will prove less than either."

This account proved strictly true. The aggregate crops, as will be seen from the subjoined table, was less than that of any year since 1858. This fact, however, should be taken with this addition—that the culture of the

State has in some measure changed, so that the aggregate of grain crops no longer show, as it once did, nearly the whole product of the State. On the contrary, some new crops have been introduced, and others increased, which do not appear in the aggregate of grain crops. For example, half a dozen years ago no sorghum of any consequence was raised; now it is quite a large crop. So, also, the number of sheep and the crop of tobacco have nearly doubled in that time. Vineyards and orchards and gardens have largely increased; so that we find, in fact, that the diminution in the aggregate of grain crops does not indicate (as would at first appear) an equal diminution in the crops of the State. On the contrary, there are several valuable products which have been decidedly increased. The real changes in crops I shall endeavor to estimate at the close of this article.

Of the aggregate crops of 1863 I say, in my last report (page 18), as follows:

"I have shown in a former table (page 11), that the aggregate crops have diminished since 1860. This remains true in 1863. There can be no doubt, I think, that the *aggregate* crop of 1863 was less than in either of the preceding years, with the exception of tobacco, wool, wine and potatoes; these are probably larger. The grain crops were much injured by the unequal season."

This proved exactly correct. The aggregate crop of 1863 was less than in 1862, while tobacco, wool, wine and potatoes were all increased.

Our annual reports of agriculture are obtained by the assessors in the spring of the following year, which makes the statistics of that branch of industry a year behind all others. For that reason I cannot give in this report any statistics of agriculture for 1864, but I have heretofore succeeded in giving a generalization of the crops in the current years by means of intelligent correspondents, which, as will be seen in the above paragraph, have been remarkably correct.

I shall now proceed to discuss the crops of 1863 separately.

1. Of Corn.—The crop of corn was very much reduced by the drought, and presented a smaller aggregate than in several years. The results were:

Acres planted	2,027,811
Bushels produced	54,614,617

This gives an average of 27 bushels per acre only, while the general average of a series of years is 34 bushels per acre. Here we find a general reduction of 7 bushels per acre in consequence of the drought. In the aggregate it reduces the crop *fourteen millions of bushels* (14,000,000). The *average* crop would have been 68,000,000. The reduction was 20 per cent. Perhaps no fact will prove the superiority of corn (maize) over any other grain in this climate, for the certainty of its production and uniformity of its crops, than this very one. In a season when, under equally disadvantageous circumstances, other grain crops would have been nearly

destroyed or very greatly reduced, the corn crop falls off but 20 per cent., and this is nearly as great a reduction of the average as has ever occurred.

The successive crops of the last four reported years were as follows:

In 1860	91,588,704 bushels.
In 1861	74,858,878 "
In 1862	62,764,887 "
In 1863	54,614,617 "

Here is a constant reduction, but the average of the four years is higher than the general average of ten years, so that the falling off is not as great as it seems to be. I hazard nothing in saying that during the five years from 1863, the corn crop will increase, and give a greater average than any equal period preceding. The laws of nature, in this respect, operate with what may be termed a *uniform irregularity.* After full crops of any grain or fruit, there seems to be a temporary exhaustion, from which there is a gradual but a certain recovery.

2. Of Wheat.—I have stated in former reports that this crop is, in our climate, very variable, and liable to the attacks of many enemies. In a series of years, however, we find general averages, which may be relied on. The following is the result of 1863:

Acres sown	1,811,278
Bushels produced	20,452,410

This gives an average of 11.36 bushels.

This average per acre is just about the general average, and the aggregate crop is not far from the average. I have mentioned, in past reports, the great change which had taken place in the *locality* of wheat production in this State. Formerly the largest proportion of wheat was raised in the belt of counties immediately below the Western Reserve, and extending nearly across the State, and on the waters of the Muskingum. At present the Miami country takes the lead in wheat culture, as will appear from the following table of ten counties in each:

	Acres.	Bushels.
Brown	27,437	332,920
Butler	39,766	495,953
Champaign	33,128	393,145
Clarke	29,488	392,872
Darke	36,658	505,972
Greene	57,596	344,543
Miami	36,450	611,695
Montgomery	38,291	663,833
Preble	34,094	520,509
Warren	27,313	321,787
Aggregate ten counties	360,221	4,583,229

The average per acre of these counties is 12½ bushels.

	Acres.	Bushels.
Ashland	24,965	248,003
Carroll	15,045	141,766
Columbiana	17,914	243,254
Holmes	24,032	286,692
Jefferson	17,316	178,904
Richland	27,869	277,391
Sandusky	22,330	305,962
Seneca	38,373	434,620
Stark	37,327	635,625
Wayne	36,451	462,147
Ten counties	261,222	3,214,364

The average per acre of these ten counties is 12½ bushels.

It seems, from a comparison of these tables, that the average product per acre is the same in both districts; but, that the culture of wheat in the Miami counties is now much greater than in the old wheat belt.

The product of wheat in this State in the last four reported years was as follows:

	Bushels.
In 1860	23,640,356
In 1861	20,055,424
In 1862	29,916,518
In 1863	20,452,410
Aggregate of four years	94,054,708
Average crop	23,266,177

The average is almost exactly the crop of 1860.

The product of wheat in this State for the four last years has been much greater than for the four previous years.

3. Of Oats.—The crop of oats for 1863 was as follows:

Acres sown	548,019
Bushels produced	11,317,561
Average per acre	20.6 bush.

The crop of previous years was as follows:

In 1860	25,127,724 bush.
In 1861	17,798,794 "
In 1862	11,802,470 "
In 1863	11,317,561 "

The oats crop, in quantity, seems to have followed the same law with corn. It has steadily decreased during the last four years. The general average of the oats crop in the last eight years is about 15,000,000 bushels. In the years 1862 and 1863 the crop has fallen much below this. The *average per acre* is also nearly one third less.

4. Of Barley.—The cultivation of barley in this State has, on the

whole, been increasing for several years. This is probably caused by an increase in the manufacture of ale and beer. The crop of 1863 was:

Acres sown	74,348
Bushels produced	1,329,251
Average	18 bush.

This is a low average for barley, and shows that it has not done as well as wheat. The product of barley in the last four years was:

In 1860	1,548,477 bushels.
In 1861	1,255,049 "
In 1862	1,222,041 "
In 1863	1,329,251 "

The average per acre in 1862 was 4 bushels greater than in 1863, but the ground planted in 1863 was 20,000 acres more.

5 Of Rye and Buckwheat.—These crops are so unimportant in this State as to make a small figure in statistics. I put them together, and the result was:

Acres sown	57,103
Bushels produced	531,797

This State has never raised, in a long series of years, so small a crop of these articles. As buckwheat may be sown in the early part of August, the amount sown depends almost entirely on the condition of the wheat crop. In one year, when half the wheat crop was destroyed, we raised *three millions* of bushels of buckwheat. In 1863, as will be seen, we raised a very small amount.

6. Of Potatoes.—Potatoes should be classed in the rank of breadstuffs. In some countries they supply the place of bread; and in our country they make a substitute in many families for wheat bread. The cultivation of potatoes in this State is rather peculiar. The general average has varied but little in twenty years. Not having increased materially, the consequence is they have become relatively scarce. The crop of 1863 was:

Acres planted	80,785
Bushels produced	5,297,498
Bushels per acre	66

This is a low average, but is as productive to the cultivater as either of the crops of grain. The crops of potatoes for several years were:

	Acres.	Bushels.	Average.
In 1860	96,254	9,365,386	98
In 1861	80,949	6,556,901	80
In 1862	75,367	5,169,327	70
In 1863	80,785	5,297,498	66

It will be seen that the same general law of decrease, both in quantity and averages, holds true of potatoes, as of other crops.

7. Of Meadow and Hay.—No crop is really more valuable than that of hay. In ordinary seasons, no crop will bring more money than that of hay. Looking to its winter support of the immense number of domestic animals, no crop performs a more valuable service. But the hay crop was reduced in 1863, both in quantity and average, much below any previous year. This was no doubt owing to the drouth in the early part of summer. The following are the results:

Acres of meadow	1,195,560
Tons of hay	1,095,489
Average per acre	90 tons.

The crops of hay during six successive years, were as follows:

	Acres.	Tons.	Av. per acre.
In 1858	1,357,874	1,806,461	1.33 tons.
In 1859	1,340,672	1,366,055	1.02 "
In 1860	1,538,562	2,027,160	1.33 "
In 1861	1,461,418	1,708,201	1.16 "
In 1862	1,570,252	2,067,280	1.32 "
In 1863	1,195,560	1,095,489	.90 "

Here we see that the crops of hay have not followed the law of all the preceding crops. It has not continually decreased. On the contrary, the crop of 1862 was larger than that of 1860, and the largest one raised. The last one was the smallest, and so decidedly inferior to all others, that we are struck with surprise. The crop of 1863 is but little over half an average.

8. Of Tobacco.—The culture of tobacco in this State has, in consequence of high prices, and the disturbance of the border States (where it was chiefly cultivated), greatly increased. Previous to the last year, we had no accurate statistics of the tobacco crop. Now this crop is taken by the assessors in the same manner as other crops are taken. In my last report I said:

"Several years ago, nearly 20,000 hogsheads of tobacco went from Ohio to the port of Baltimore, which was the main market for Ohio tobacco. At that time, nearly all Ohio tobacco was grown in the counties of Monroe, Belmont, Guernsey, Muskingum, and two or three others in that section. Some years since, the culture of tobacco was introduced into the Miami country, chiefly in the county of Montgomery. Since then, especially the last two years, the tobacco crop has been much increased. Last year the price was so high that many persons were tempted to plant a few acres, so that this year's crop of tobacco must be a large one. In my report of last year (1862), I stated the tobacco crop at about 25,000,000 lbs. It is now (the crop of 1863) probably 35,000,000 lbs."

The crop of 1863 was something short of that stated above, but was much greater than that of previous years. It is thus given by the assessors:

Acres planted	47,262
Pounds produced	37,022,323
Average pounds per acre	800

The crop of tobacco in this State is now a valuable product; but it may be questioned whether any great enlargement of this crop would be ultimately profitable, not on account of the money value, but of the exhaustion of the soil, which is found to invariably attend the tobacco culture.

9. Of Clover.—The returns of the assessors now separate the production of clover hay from that of other hay. It is probable that it was never included in the returns of meadow, and we have, therefore, this much in addition to the former crops. The returns of clover and clover seed were:

Acres of clover	403,884
Tons of clover produced	301,475
Bushels of clover seed produced	151,606

10. Of Flax.—Either the want of machinery, or from the amount of labor required, flax is not manufactured in this State; but there is no doubt that the introduction of this manufacture would be of immense advantage, both to the body of the people, and to the farmers in particular. The results of the crop were:

Acres of flax cultivated	95,170
Bushels of seed	624,224
Pounds of fibre	3,582,170

The counties in which flax is most cultivated are:

	Bushels of seed.
Allen	16,808
Butler	11,568
Champaign	12,978
Clarke	16,609
Darke	39,610
Greene	23,998
Logan	14,423
Mercer	19,322
Miami	36,565
Montgomery	37,506
Preble	36,262
Shelby	12,019
Van Wert	17,127
Delaware	27,073
Knox	12,719
Mahoning	25,024
Morrow	23,258
Portage	16,761
Richland	16,009
Stark	11,379
Trumbull	21,772
Wayne	12,397

These counties raise more than two-thirds the flax raised, and most of them are on the western side of the State.

We have only the two last reports by which to compare the products of flax. They were:

	Acres.	Bushels of seed.	Pounds of fibre.
In 1862	52,546	392,076	2,738,238
In 1863	95,170	624,224	3,583,170

Average seed per acre in 1862 ..... 7½ bushels.
" " " 1863 ..... 6½ "

It seems that the culture of flax has greatly increased (in proportion), but that the *average* fell off in 1863, as it did of nearly every agricultural product.

11. Of Butter and Cheese.—The northern counties of the State, particularly those in the eastern part of the Reserve, are largely engaged in the products of the dairy. The section which produces large surplusses is small, and confined to five or six counties. The results in 1863 were:

Pounds of butter	31,121,275
Pounds of Cheese	19,130,750

Butter being universally used, is almost as universally produced on all farms; but comparatively little is used for exportation out of the State. With cheese it is different. Large surplusses are raised for exportation, most of which formerly went to the Southwest. This surplus is raised almost entirely in eight counties, which also raise a considerable surplus of butter. These counties are:

	Cheese.	Butter.
Ashtabula	3,092,226	963,725
Cuyahoga	959,719	666,630
Geauga	4,095,584	534,234
Lorain	1,007,467	816,121
Medina	627,354	714,925
Portage	2,879,837	800,419
Summit	1,403,072	647,224
Trumbull	3,521,903	1,267,931

More than nine-tenths of all the cheese raised in the State are raised in these counties, and nearly as large a proportion of the surplus butter. About four millions of pounds of the butter raised in these counties is surplus, and exported; and of the cheese nearly the whole is exported.

The products of butter and cheese for several years have been as follows:

	Butter.	Cheese.
In 1860	38,440,498	24,816,420
In 1861	35,442,858	20,637,235
In 1862	34,065,629	20,752,097
In 1863	31,121,275	19,130,750

There has been a decided falling off in the production of the dairy since

1860. In the mean time, however—as will be seen in another paragraph—the number of sheep in the dairy counties has been greatly increased, and this, with some other changes in culture, will account for the difference.

12. Of Sorghum.—The culture of sorghum was introduced into this State about six years since. It increased rapidly, but in the last two years has been stationary. The results of the year 1863 were:

Acres cultivated	31,255
Pounds of sugar	27,359
Gallons of syrup	2,347,578

The largest amounts of sugar were produced in the counties of Belmont, Brown, Hamilton, Henry, Jackson and Tuscarawas. The largest quantities of syrup were produced as follows:

	Gallons.
Athens	75,961
Belmont	74,415
Clermont	57,718
Clinton	55,500
Gallia	61,888
Guernsey	60,986
Highland	81,741
Meigs	60,076
Monroe	51,476
Morgan	72,501
Muskingum	82,377
Noble	77,278
Warren	55,333
Washington	90,976

The comparison of the last two years stands thus:

	Acres.	Sugar.	Syrup.
In 1862	30,963	27,716 lbs.	2,700,071 gallons.
In 1863	31,255	27,359 "	2,347,578 "

This shows no great difference in the products or in the averages.

13. Of Maple Sugar.—The returns of Maple Sugar, for the year 1863, were:

Maple Sugar	6,753,948 lbs.
Syrup	444,606 gallons.

The comparison with last year's product is:

	Sugar.	Syrup.
In 1862	8,254,184 lbs.	538,019 gallons.
In 1863	6,753,948 "	444,606 "

There is a decided falling off in the amount, but it is, probably, owing to the general causes, which have influenced all other productions.

As we cannot review the entire subject of agricultural production without taking into consideration the animal products, I will now notice the statistics of animals.

14. Of Horses.—The number and value of horses is:

Number	690,892
Value	$39,111,011 00
Average per animal	55 00

The number of horses in this State, for several years, were:

In 1860	700,097
In 1861	737,666
In 1862	741,715
In 1863	690,892

The demand for horses in this State has been so great since the war began, and the export so large, as fully to account for the diminution expressed in these figures.

15. Of Cattle.—The number in 1863 was:

Number	1,436,990
Value	$18,367,055 00
Average	13 00

The number of cattle in different years were:

In 1860	1,902,772
In 1861	1,849,155
In 1862	1,824,774
In 1863	1,436,990

The falling off in cattle is caused, partly, by the increased demand occasioned by the war, and partly by the diminution in the crops of grain and grass, thus increasing the expense of keeping them.

16. Of Hogs.—The number of hogs in 1863 were:

Number	1,646,506
Value	$4,994,234 00
Average	3 00

The number in different years were:

In 1860	2,242,814
In 1861	2,571,404
In 1862	2,765,900
In 1863	1,646,506

From 1860 to 1862 the number of hogs increased 24 per cent., and in the last year decreased 40 per cent. This is so sudden and great a diminution as to cause surprise. The causes for it are probably several. One of the causes of this was the extraordinary cold storm of the first ten days in January, 1864. No doubt many young pigs were killed then, which

would otherwise have appeared on the Assessor's lists in April. Another, and great cause, was the continued high price of corn, which made it unprofitable for the small farmers to fat cattle. Another is the increasing density of population, which in all countries diminishes the profit of keeping hogs. It is not probable Ohio will ever again keep as many hogs as it has done in some years past.

17. Of Sheep.—This class of animals are kept chiefly for their produce in wool. But as the price and profits of wool depend almost wholly on the woolen manufacture, and that again on the tariffs, the number of sheep in Ohio has fluctuated very much. As the war caused a comparatively high tariff, and cotton goods advanced in price, woolen came in demand; the price of wool advanced correspondingly, and sheep have multiplied in Ohio. The number in 1863 were:

Number	5,560,318
Value	$17,502,657 00
Average value	3 15

The number in a series of years were:

In 1840	2,028,401
In 1850	3,942,929
In 1854	4,845,189
In 1860	3,368,174
In 1861	3,934,763
In 1862	4,448,227
In 1863	5,560,318

From 1840 to 1860, a period of twenty years, sheep had increased 65 per cent., (although in 1854 they had been much more numerous,) and from 1860 to 1863 (three years), they increased 66 per cent. The number nearly trebled from 1840 to 1864.

The largest number of sheep are still found in the eastern and central counties. The following are the counties having the largest number of sheep:

Ashtabula	103,503
Belmont	141,171
Carroll	127,249
Columbiana	155,891
Coshocton	117,730
Guernsey	126,181
Harrison	151,885
Holmes	126,926
Jefferson	135,402
Knox	134,898
Trumbull	119,703
Wayne	102,537
Licking	216,487
Lorain	138,250
Madison	115,119

Mahoning	113,488
Medina	127,981
Morgan	103,920
Muskingum	140,085
Portage	121,566
Seneca	104,498
Stark	128,198
Tuscarawas	127,517

These counties average 130,000 sheep each, and were this ratio continued in all counties the number of sheep in the State would be doubled.

SECTION 2d—REVIEW OF THE AGRICULTURAL CONDITION IN 1864.

1. ARABLE LAND.—The arable land is the ploughed land, that which produces grain or food, and is generally taken as the test of the real culture of a country. The ploughed land of Ohio has been increasing with the increase of population, and must necessarily do so, as arable land is that which either directly or indirectly supports men, that is, makes bread and meat. The arable land embraced in the above summary of productions, is as follows:

Acres in corn	2,027,811
" wheat	1,811,278
" oats	548,019
" barley	74,348
" buckwheat and rye	57,103
" potatoes	80,785
" tobacco	47,262
" sorghum	31,255
Total number of acres ploughed in	4,677,861

I have excluded from this statement all the crops of grass, flax, etc. Tobacco is the only article in the table not, in some degree, the food of man. Let us now compare this table with the quantity of land planted in the same crops in previous years:

	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
Corn	2,397,639	2,266,129	2,120,554	2,027,811
Wheat	1,844,677	1,931,002	2,401,535	1,811,278
Oats	830,104	728,722	574,820	548,019
Barley	72,564	60,501	55,478	74,348
Rye and buckwheat	.....	120,763	78,288	57,103
Potatoes	.....	80,949	75,367	80,785
Sorghum	.....	.....	27,716	31,255
Tobacco	.....	.....	.....	47,262
Average	5,144,984	5,248,066	5,333,758	4,677,861

Adding about 200,000 acres in 1860 for potatoes and buckwheat, and the ratio of arable land in three years will be .53, .52, .53, .46. This shows that there was really no serious falling off in ploughed land till 1863, and then the falling off was equal to *twelve per cent.* There is no doubt that the largest part of this reduction was due solely to the *reduction of labor.* Full one-third of those who plough the land have gone into the army, and this must necessarily cause *a reduction in the preparation and cultivation of farming land.* The reduction in *ploughed land* is equal to 700,000 acres, which is equal to *fourteen millions of bushels of grain.*

Section 2.—Improved Lands.

Improved lands comprehend not merely the *arable*, but also meadows, pasture, fallow and garden land. Besides the above enumerated arable land, there are at least 500,000 acres in orchards, gardens, roads, public grounds, etc., etc. The following were the *improved* lands returned in the last censuses:

	Acres.
In 1850, improved land	9,851,493
In 1860, " "	13,051,945
Increase	35 per ct.

Of the last four years, two, as we have seen, increased the cultivation, and two reduced it. On the whole, (including fallow ground, which we may presume is now largely increased), the cultivated land of the State must be very nearly what it was in 1860. Most of the cultivated land is returned by the assessors in the return of crops, and the residue consists chiefly of pasture, fallow and orchards. Taking the arable land, as above, and we have this result:

	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
Arable land	5,344,984	5,248,066	5,333,758	4,677,861
Meadow land	1,538,562	1,461,018	1,570,252	1,095,489
Orchards, gardens, etc.	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
Pasture and fallow land	5,666,454	5,850,919	5,679,136	6,277,657
Clover	.....	.....	.....	403,884
Flax	.....	.....	52,546	95,170
Aggregate	13,050,000	13,050,000	13,050,000	13,050,000

This estimate of pasture and fallow land is based on the assumed fact that the total amount of improved land remains the same. The aggregate of pasture and fallow ground seems large; but there are few farms where, after taking the ploughed and meadow land out, there will not remain fully as much in pasture, and a few fields and grounds not ploughed.

The general conclusion we must come to is, that in 1863 and 1864 the abstraction of so large a number of laborers for the army has begun to produce a serious effect in the reduction of culture and of productive crops. Probably the war, if not entirely ended, will be so much reduced in magnitude that labor will hereafter be found in sufficient amount to carry on successfully and prosperously the farming operations of this great agricultural State.

Section 3.—General Review.

It is quite obvious, from the review of agricultural productions given in my last three reports, that the culture and crops of this State are changing, and that they are likely to change still more. Several articles cultivated are either entirely new or have risen from small beginnings to important results. Of the former class is sorghum, and of the latter tobacco. The culture of flax, clover-seed, potatoes and fruit are all increasing. The production of corn and wheat, the great staple crops, have very nearly, if not quite, reached their limits. Corn cannot be raised profitably except on the rich alluvial soils, and they are now nearly all in cultivation. Wheat requires constant rotation, or, what is equivalent, expansive fertilization. We have not yet arrived at the time when the capital in lands will justify putting an almost equal capital in the renewal of fertility. To avoid that many of the farmers of the middle of the State have resorted to other kinds of production (such as sheep) to change the treatment of their lands; while in the Miami country many farmers now cultivate wheat on the alluvials, which were once exclusively planted in corn. Thus the culture of the State is gradually changing. This is a process which has gone on in all the States as they grew populous. New England, New York and New Jersey have all been declining in the production of grain for many years. This effect will not be as great or as rapid in Ohio, for the entire land of Ohio is arable. We shall continue to raise large crops, and send out large surpluses, but we shall not increase our grain crops in the proportion we have done. We have reached a density of population of more than 60 per square mile, and in a few years shall reach 100 to a square mile. But, in this density of population, it becomes more profitable for small farmers to raise a variety of minor articles for the city markets than to engage in raising grain, hogs or cattle.

Another change, I have noted in the former article, (page) is in the proportion of labor. Up to the summer of 1863, the war had produced no sensible effect on the market for labor. Labor was abundant in this State, and we had sent out 100,000 laborers before the diminution began to be sensibly felt in the operations of farming. One great reason of this was the introduction of agricultural machinery. The reaper, mower, thresher, &c., &c., have done in this State the work of full 50,000 men. Notwith-

standing this, in 1863 the want of labor was seriously felt, and in 1864 the harvesting could not be got through with without the aid of female hands in many places, and in some it was scarcely done at all. On the whole, however, the harvest of 1864 was safely got in with little loss. In the tables above, made up from the assessor's returns, I have given the aggregates of the crop of 1863. To know the true result I give the *values* of that crop (as determined by the Cincinnati price current) on December 1st, 1863:

	Amount.	Value.	Aggregate.
Corn	54,614,517 bush.	$1·15 per bush.	$62,818,310
Wheat	20,452,400 "	1·28 "	26,179,072
Oats	11,317,561 "	0·80 "	9,054,048
Barley	1,329,251 "	1·65 "	2,193,263
Rye	305,939 "	1·26 "	795,431
Buckwheat	200,000 "	1·50 "	300,000
Potatoes	5,297,498 "	0·80 "	4,237,998
Hay	1,095,489 tons.	28·00 "	30,673,692
Tobacco	37,022,323 lbs.	0·30 "	11,106,696
Wool	14,000,000 lbs.	0·80 "	11,200,000
Seeds	800,000 bush.	—— "	2,575,500
Butter	31,121,275 lbs.	0·25 "	778,031,150
Cheese	19,130,750 lbs.	0·13 "	2,486,978
Molasses	2,792,164 galls.	0·60 "	1,675,298
Sugar	6,780,000 lbs.	0·15 "	1,017,000
Wine	500,000 galls.	3·00 "	1,500,000
Slaughtered animals.	.....	.....	15,000,000
Exported animals	(600,000)	.....	19,400,000
Total value of agricultural products			$209,993,597

The comparison of the values of produce, with the same values in previous years, is as follows:

In 1861	$136,567,081
In 1862	151,863,574
In 1863	209,993,597

The gold values have not been materially different. The average premium on gold in 1863, was forty per cent. A gold value of $150,000,000 would be just about equivalent to the market value of the agricultural products of 1863 at Cincinnati, on December 1st, 1863.

CROPS OF 1864.

We shall not have the assessor's returns of crops in 1864 till June, 1865. This puts our agricultural tables one year behind all other statistics; but I have heretofore been able to state quite accurately the general ratio of crops, from the observations of intelligent observers.

Below will be found the reports of a number of persons in different parts of the State, which taken together, will give a very correct idea of what the crops of 1864 have been.

Brown County (P. L. Wilson).—Corn crop not more than half an average. Wheat much below—numerous fields plowed up in the spring—a great many not cut at harvest. Oats above an average, though not so much sown as formerly. Rye, barley, and buckwheat, comparatively none sown. Hay above an average. Potatoes not good—an uncertain crop.

Brown county claims to be *the wine* county. Hundreds of acres are planted in vines, and more added annually. The crop was considerably below an average.

Tobacco.—Brown county was returned by the assessor as raising 2,684,503 lbs., but Mr. Wilson states that from various causes the returns are below the fact, and the county raised over 3,000,000 lbs, and that in 1864 the crop was not over two-thirds of that.

In answer to "What *causes* have diminished the crops?" Mr. Wilson says: "Last spring was very wet and cold; corn could not be got in till very late. Then came the drouth, and stopped vegetable growth till late. A very wet fall; corn kept green till killed by frost. Tobacco, potatoes, &c., affected by the same cause." As to labor, Mr. W. says: "Considerable difficulty was experienced in many sections in getting hands to work, particularly in corn planting and harvest. The women turned out and did a large amount of labor."

Clermont County (Otis Dudley).—"Below is the result of such inquiries as I have been able to make:

1. Corn, about three-fifths of an average crop; wheat, nearly full; oats, full; potatoes, nearly full. 2. The *cause* of diminished crops were, drouth, early frost, and scarcity of labor. 3. Labor—much inconvenience felt for want of it. 4. Tobacco is grown to a considerable extent in the southern part of this county. The crop of 1864 will be about half the amount of the preceding year. Hay was nearly an average crop."

Logan County (A. Sanders Piatt).—1. The condition of crops in this county is below the average. 2. The wheat and other winter grain were injured by the sudden change of temperature to extreme cold. Other crops were injured by extreme heat and drouth to one-half below the average. 3. Labor scarce and costly, in many instances impossible to get at any price. 4. Tobacco is not grown in this county, at least not much.

Butler County (J. M. Millikin).—The crops of 1864, with the exception of corn, were in this county a very fair average. Corn was very seriously injured by a very severe drought. The average for Butler county could not exceed 25 bushels per acre—probably not over 20 bushels. There has been some inconvenience in procuring labor. While that is true to a limited extent, it is nevertheless true that the harvest of 1864 was secured in less time, and in as good order, as any harvest has ever been. This favorable result was accomplished, notwithstanding the withdrawal from agricultural labor of a large portion of the regiment of

National Guards, which went into the service from this county. Several causes produced this favorable result.

1. The weather was exceedingly favorable. 2. The grain ripened regularly and evenly, uninjured by storms. 3. Agricultural implements and machinery were generally brought into use. 4. Farmers had been apprehending great difficulty, and hence great vigilance and industry were practiced. The result was, that the grain and grass in this county was cut and taken out of the field in as good order and as quick time as it has ever been since the settlement of the Miami Valley.

Tobacco is grown in this county to some extent. There was not as much grown in 1864 as in the two or three previous years. The great care and labor necessary to its culture—the uncertainty of the crop—the necessity of experience and judgment in preparing it for market—its liability to damage, and the expense necessarily incurred in erecting houses and sheds, have all combined to convince some of our people that it is neither the most desirable or profitable to raise.

Gallia County (A. P. Rodgers).—Wheat very poor yield and quality not over one-fourth of a crop; killed in winter and red midge. Corn about two-thirds of a crop. Oats good—over an average. Hay one-fourth better than last year. Potatoes a two-thirds crop. The causes of bad crops were drought, winter killing, and midge.

No want of labor; contrabands from Dixie plenty.

Very little tobacco raised in this county.

Lawrence County (D. Nixon).—The crops of 1864 in this county were about four-fifths. The causes—want of labor, and drought. Great inconvenience has been felt for want of competent labor. A small quantity of tobacco was raised in this county in 1864—about 15,000 lbs.

Lake County (J. Coolidge).—Grass a short crop; wheat light; oats and barley poor; corn and potatoes good. In nature's rotation, this has been one of our corn seasons. Potatoes were 25 per cent. above par, but in an unhealthy condition. Apples and small fruit at par, but no peaches.

The first week in January, 1864 (the period of great storm and cold), was very hard on wheat, and most of the meadows—especially clover. The ground was bare of snow and very cold.

No difficulty on account of deficient labor. We never had more acres in tillage, and it was never better cultivated and harvested; but it took all our help, old and young, male and female, to accomplish it. Hired help was two dollars per day when we could find it. The township of Perry, with less than 300 voters, sent into the army over 200 of our best field laborers; yet our farming was never done better, and we rejoice that we have been able to do so much for our country and ourselves.

No tobacco, that I can find. This crop was a failure, mostly on account of frost. The sorghum crop was of good quality and increased quantity. The syrup was better than ever before.

Muskingum (G. Arthur, Auditor).—Crops, from the best information I can get, were about one-third of what we would call a good crop—grain, hay, potatoes, &c., &c. Some uncommonly good fields of wheat; but on the uplands it was generally destroyed.

The causes of diminished crops were drought and worms—except wheat, which was killed by the extreme cold of winter. Very sensible inconvenience has been felt for want of labor.

But little tobacco is grown in this county.

Warren County (Mr. Anters, of Union Village).—Wheat about an average in quantity; greater amount sown, but a little shrunk by rust. Corn a little short, occasioned by drought. Oats perhaps two-thirds or three-fourths crop—shortened by drought. Grass a good crop—rather over the average. Potatoes not over half a crop—affected by drought. Tobacco considerably cultivated, but last year's crop almost a failure for want of rain. Apples not over half a crop. Peaches none.

Considerable want felt for labor in harvest. Since that time, not much want experienced.

From these statements, we may conclude that the corn crop is again much reduced—probably not exceeding *two-thirds* of an average crop—not much exceeding 50,000,000 of bushels; that the wheat crop is below an average, but on the whole a pretty good one. Potatoes is below an average; but oats and hay are a full crop. It will probably be found, when the results are ascertained by the assessors in the spring, that the crops of 1864 were no better than those of 1863. It is now the winter of 1864–5; and the uniform coldness of the winter and the abundance of snow, is, so far, a preparation for an abundant crop in the year 1865; and without some extraordinary change of seasons, such it should be, from the deductions to be made from statistics. The cycle of bad years is now finished, and we should be entering upon a series of good and abundant harvests.

Article IV.—MINING.

The amount of iron and coal mined in Ohio, and returned in the United States census of 1860, was as follows:

Number of furnaces	53
Tons of pig metal mined	110,056
Value of pig metal	$3,204,686
Bushels of coal mined	25,433,200
Value of coal	$1,554,203

The return contained obvious errors. There was not a bushel of coal returned for the counties of Carroll, Coshocton, Harrison, Gallia, Holmes, Jefferson, Morgan, Noble, Scioto, Stark and Vinton counties, in all of

which coal is mined, and in three or four of them in immense quantities. In my report for 1860 (page 29), the quantity of coal mined, on the authority of inquiries made by the Auditor, was 50,000,000 of bushels (double that of the census), and I believe that it was not overstated. In the Auditor's Report for 1864, in the returns made by the assessors, there are also obvious errors, so great that they can hardly be accounted for. For example, take the following: The counties of Gallia, Mahoning, Muskingum, Stark, Trumbull and Vinton, which together have *nineteen furnaces*, are represented as having produced no iron at all! In fact, the tabular reports of iron and coal in this State, furnished by the United States Marshals or the State Assessors, have both hitherto been erroneous. The most correct account of our mineral productions have been given in my reports. In fact I have no reason to doubt their accuracy, for in nearly all the counties returned, the returns were made up by intelligent individuals on the spot, who made personal inquiries. No doubt the interruption occasioned by the war and the diminution of labor have caused a great fluctuation in the production of iron and coal, yet I think that the great demand for these articles in 1864, must have occasioned a revival of mining in the coal districts. The number of *furnaces* in the State is at least 55, if not more. The number out or in blast I cannot tell. If they were all going, they would produce 110,000 tons of pig metal.

I shall report here the statistics of iron given in my report for 1860, viz.:

In the following tables will be found the results of twenty years progress:

1. Of Iron.—

	Furnaces.	Tons of Pig-iron.	Hands.	Value.
In 1840	19	25,959	1,257	$648,975
In 1850	35	52,658	2,415	1,255,850
In 1860	59	105,500	5,000	3,171,000
Increase since 1850				100 per cent.

The great increase of furnaces and iron products was in the counties of Jackson, Lawrence, Vinton, Mahoning and Trumbull.

5. Of Coal.—The following table shows the amount and value of coal dug in the same periods of time:

	No of Bushels.	No. of Men.	Value.
In 1840	3,513,409	434	$286,072 72
In 1850	8,000,000	1,100	720,000 00
In 1860	50,000,000	7,000	5,000,000 00

In 1857, the receipts of coal at Cincinnati and Cleveland were 24,000,000 bushels. The receipts at Portsmouth, Chillicothe, Columbus, Newark, and many other interior places, for domestic consumption, was alsolarge. About 10,000,000 bushels of coal are consumed in the iron furnaces, and by the population around; but, as yet, a small part of this only is bitu-

minous; most of it is charcoal. In future, it is possible that bituminous coal will come into use, and thus largely increase the mining of coal.

Notwithstanding twenty counties of Ohio are underlaid with coal, and most of these intersected by railroads or bounded by the Ohio river, yet we have seen such a thing as a coal famine in the city of Cincinnati. Coal, which in the United States census is returned at 6 cents per bushel, and which, allowing for carriage and the depreciation of the currency, ought not to have exceeded 20 cents per bushel, sold at from 40 to 60 cents during the greatest part of the winter. Nothing can illustrate better the want of forethought, organization and economy which belongs to old communities, than such a fact as this. Coal, in ordinary times, can be furnished in Cincinnati at 10 cents per bushel, and gives a handsome profit to both miner and dealer. Not less than 10,000 square miles in Ohio is a coal region, having some of the finest qualities of coal to be found in any district of the world.

3. Of Salt.—The salt produced in Ohio, at different periods, were as follows:

	Bushels.	Value.
In 1840	297,350	$89,205
In 1850	550,350	132,293
In 1860	2,000,000	500,000

The increase in the manufacture of salt since 1850 has been 250 per cent.; and it is probable the increase will continue, since we still import large quantities of foreign salt which may, and probably will, be supplanted by our own.

The manufacture of salt has undoubtedly increased, and I think the total amount is not less than 3,000,000 bushels.

Petroleum is found in the State, but in what quantities is yet unknown. The geological theory of petroleum is yet unsettled, but it is believed that this oil will be found in the same rock formation as salt, and salt water may be found in a much more extensive region of Ohio than is generally supposed. Many places where salt water was found half a century ago, were abandoned because stronger water was found in other places, and the weakness of the water originally found was because the wells were too superficial. The boring had not reached the saliferous. It is supposed that the same kind of rock is that which contains the oil. In many of the salt springs, oil has been found to come up with the water. It is now found that the saliferous rock must be reached in most localities by boring from 1,000 to 1,200 feet in depth. It is probable that, on the hypothesis that the oil actually exists in an extensive section of country, that it must be reached generally at a depth of 1,000 feet. In that case annot be known, till after many experiments, how rich or how extenve the oil deposits are. Rock oil was found in the first settlement of the

State on the Muskingum and its tributaries, and it has recently been found in other localities. At this time the section of the State in which petroleum is mostly sought, contains the counties of Washington, Athens, Meigs, Morgan, Muskingum, Licking, and the adjacent region. The field of operations will probably be extended as experiments are made.

The production and export of rock oil from the wells already operated in the United States, are so great that we can form no idea of the limit to which it may be produced. Probably not a tenth of the land bought for petroleum will yield anything, but if it be found in various sections the ultimate product must be immense. In the year 1864, *thirty-one millions of gallons were exported.* It was carried to every part of the world, and is used for almost all purposes. There must of course be a limit to the demand, but it is obvious it will continue far beyond the present production.

The review of our mineral productions will show that while we produce neither gold or silver, tin or copper, we do produce far the most useful minerals either for domestic economy or manufactures. Coal, iron, salt, freestone, limestone, gypsum and petroleum, we have far beyond any demand which the people of this State will ever have for them.

Article V.—DISTRIBUTION OF PROPERTY.

The distribution of property and the mode of its taxation, are among the most important facts which concern the economy and comfort of a people. How much property have the people of Ohio? How is it distributed? How is it assessed for taxation? What taxes does it bear? and, in what proportion? And in what proportion does wealth advance, in proportion to population? These are problems which must be solved, in order to determine the increase of property and the advance of wealth in any State. In answering these questions, I remark: 1. That the natural elements—its quantity of land, the strata of minerals, and the navigable waters—remain the same; but, 2. That *labor*, *inventions*, *machinery* and *commerce* have added to the value of these elements in such a manner that their *value* (whether intrinsic or relative) is greatly increased; in other words, these elements, from being purely natural, are made artificial and valuable by being applied to the uses of society; and 3. That the more society advances in arts and population, the more the *uses* of property increase, and the more valuable it becomes. This is the basis of what is called wealth, which is created by what is called *developing the resources* of a country. Its elements are natural; their development is artificial.

Ohio is mainly an agricultural State now; but the time is not remote when it will be very largely a mining and manufacturing State. This re-

sults necessarily from the very extensive mineral resources described in Art. 4. To get a correct view of the property, wealth, and progress in Ohio, I shall consider chiefly its proportion and distribution, under several heads.

1. Landed Property and its Distribution.

The total quantity of land in Ohio is 25,376,960 acres. The quantity returned for taxation in various years, as appears from the Auditor's reports, were:

In 1841	21,041,784 acres.
In 1845	23,456,486 "
In 1850	25,220,083 "
In 1855	25,220,083 "
In 1860	25,316,099 "
In 1861	25,321,705 "
In 1862	25,329,580 "
In 1863	25,360,407 "
In 1864	25,341,345 "

There is still a small quantity of land, owned by the Government, or the State, and in some cases individuals, which is not taxed. The valuation of these (including all town property) was, at different periods, as follows:

	Value of Real Estate.
In 1841	$100,851,837
In 1845	108,185,744
In 1850	341,388,838
In 1855	578,858,539
In 1860	639,894,311
In 1861	643,885,552
In 1862	645,670,080
In 1863	649,500,022
In 1864	655,498,100

In 1864 the town lots were valued at $157,276,511. In my report for 1860, (page 4,) I showed that the surface occupied by lots was 28,333 acres, and the surface occupied by roads 425,000 acres, making 453,333 acres, which should be deducted from farming lands. Deducting average quantity of 450,000 acres from each of the returns in 1850, 1855, 1860 and 1864, we have the average of *assessed values* of lands in Ohio, as returned by the assessors, to be:

In 1850	$10 33
In 1855	17 62
In 1860	19 70
In 1864	19 98

It is evident that the value of lands has not been assessed with any reference to the changes in the currency, for there has been but slight increase in value since 1860. In the fourteen years since 1850, however, the assessed value of lands was doubled. This shows a great advance in agricultural wealth; but it will be seen above, that the increase in four years has been scarcely anything; and this corresponds with what I have shown above, in relation to the crops, that since 1860 they have steadily declined—partly owing to natural causes, and partly to the war. The reduction in the number of laboring men has begun to be sensibly felt.

The *distribution of land among individuals* is, perhaps, more important than that of its aggregate quantity. If wealth, however great, is in the hands of few persons, the great majority must be in want; and government fail as to its great end—the happiness and prosperity of the people. In England, landed property is in the hands of comparatively few people, in consequence, originally, of the entailed estates, and then of the law of primogeniture. In this country we have neither of these laws, and therefore the inheritance of estates is equal, and the transfer, by sale, is free to all. In the course of time, this may work the opposite extreme—that of reducing farms below the size at which they can be well cultivated; for farming can only be well cultivated where there is enough land to admit of some rotation in crops. In France, farms are generally reduced to so small a size as to injure cultivation. In Belgium, a country of very dense population, farms are also reduced to a very small size; but much of the culture there is spade or garden culture, so that Belgium is said to be in most excellent agricultural condition. It will be very long, probably at least a century, before the sub-division of lands here will occasion any serious mischief. Heretofore this sub-division has been of great advantage. In the census of 1850, the average quantity of land held by each landholder was given at 125; but in my report of 1862, the quantity of lands held by each owner of lands (exclusive of lots) was found to be 90 83-100; and the number of owners to be 277,000, of whom 240,000 were estimated to be actual farmers. It is evident, therefore, that Ohio is still mainly an agricultural community.

Taking the whole valuation of lands (exclusive of town lots) to be (as above) in round numbers, *five hundred millions of dollars* ($500,000,000,) divided equally among 277,000 owners, the *average* to each man is $1,841. Looking at this as a working capital for a working man, it is no doubt sufficient for a comfortable support; but when we consider (what is the fact) that the real marketable value is double that sum, it proves, what general observation confirms—that the farming population of Ohio are not only in a comfortable, but, comparatively speaking, in a wealthy condition.

2—Personal Property and its Distribution.

The valuation of real estate (which is stated above), being $655,498,100, the aggregate value of all personalties was $351,198,016, making the whole aggregate of property $1,006,696,116. The increase of personal property in the last fourteen years, were as follows:

In 1850	$98,487,202
In 1855	283,118,815
In 1860	248,408,290
In 1862	243,615,212
In 1863	286,871,222—increase 18 per cent.
In 1864	351,198,016—increase 24 per cent.

In fourteen years the advance in the value of personal property was 250 per cent., a much greater ratio of increase than that of real estate. This is accounted for, in a great measure, by the fact that the *prices of the day*, which are regulated in a great degree by the increase of currency, are put on all personal property, which is not the fact with real estate. We see in the preceding section that the assessors have not varied the price of land at all, while the price of personal property has been raised 50 per cent. in two years. This shows that, while the value of currency is so very fluctuating, all attempts at equalizing the values of property are in vain. The value of various kinds of personal property are as follows. Here I remark that there are several kinds of personal property which are inseparable from real estate; they are attached to it, and a necessary part of it. Of these the stock on farms and railroads, are the principal. I shall distinguish them thus:

1. *Of Personalties attached to the Realty.*

The valuation of these in 1864 was:

Horses	$39,111,011
Cattle	18,367,055
Mules	1,106,241
Sheep	17,592,657
Hogs	4,994,234
Railroad, (returned in each county)	41,814,330
Chattel property attached to realty	$122,705,528

2. *Personal Property not attached to the Realty.*

Watches and pianos	$3,493,360
Merchants' stock	35,576,697
Manufacturers' stock	12,460,455
Money	47,811,311
State Banks, capital	4,408,820
National Banks, capital	6,000,000
Private Banks, capital, (per table)	2,200,000
Gas and Coke Companies	1,283,000

Express Companies	$191,746
Miscellaneous companies, including Telegraph Companies, Bridge Companies, etc.	1,647,066
Credits, Book Accounts	53,951,082
All other personal property not included in the above enumeration, and subject to taxation	44,412,611
	$213,436,148

In addition to this there are stocks not subject to taxation, $9,185,423, making the entire aggregate property of the State, as returned by the assessors, $1,015,882,539, and the whole amount of personal property, (exclusive of that attached to the realty,) only 22 per cent.

The relative proportions of different classes of property, as attached to the leading occupations, are as follows:

Agricultural population, including farms, and the stock, and the roads thereon	$620,927,117
Citizens of towns, houses, lots, gas, street railroads, etc.	168,751,257
Manufactures' and Mechanics' capital	12,460,455
Merchants' and Bankers' capital, (exclusive of money)	103,611,345
Miscellaneous, (including money)	110,132,365

The largest part of the last item consists of money and furniture, carriages, watches, etc.

It appears that the wealth of the State, in different classes, is apportioned thus, (supposing the money, furniture, etc., to be apportioned pro rata) among the different classes of occupation; viz.:

Farmers	68 per cent.
Inhabitants of towns	19 per cent.
Manufacturers' and Mechanics' capital	24 per cent.
Merchants' and Bankers' capital	11 per cent.

A glance at these ratios will surprise us, at the small relative amount of capital invested in the useful arts. But this will be somewhat abated by reflecting on two facts: *first*, that a large part of the capital invested in manufactures and mining, consists of real estate; mines in the country, factories and shops in town, and this property is placed under the heads of lands and lots; and, *secondly*, that the largest part of the investment in the manufactures of towns is put in labor, and makes up the weekly expenses, paid out of the products of the manufacture. Hence, the amount of active capital required, is much less in proportion than in other kinds of business. Notwithstanding these considerations it is quite evident that Ohio does not yet figure as a manufacturing community; yet, as I have observed, such are its great mineral resources, that the time is near when mining and manufactures must be largely and rapidly developed.

3.—Of Banking in Ohio.

The amount of bank capital is stated in the above account of property, and as I gave a very full and detailed statement of the banks in my last report, (*vide* pages 29–37,) I shall confine myself to general statements of their condition now. The following is a view of the operations of the State Banks, (State, Free and Independent,) in 1863, taken from my last report. It is exclusive of the National Banks, whose operations I have, at present, no means of ascertaining:

COMPARATIVE CONDITION OF ALL BANKS IN OHIO ISSUING CIRCULATING NOTES.

Number of banks.	Capital.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Discounts.	Specie.
In 1855....60	$5,677,740	$9,151,340	$4,849,209	$13,079,685	$1,934,482
In 1860....55	5,861,364	8,534,887	5,210,403	12,247,501	2,001,219
In 1863....56	5,052,940	6,652,311	11,405,439	11,366,451	1,828,591

The general movement from 1860 to 1863 (the period of the war) is as follows:

Decrease of capital	$800,424
" circulation	1,882,576
" discounts	881,050
" specie	172,628
Increase of deposits	6,195,036

The total diminution of *means* (that is capital, circulation and specie) is $2,863,628. The diminution of discounts being only $881,050, shows that about $2,000,000 derived from deposits were used in the discounts. But this was less than one-third the actual increase of deposits, showing that the banks were moving with great caution. Accordingly we find that in December, 1863, at the period of the last report, the banks held, including specie, seven millions ($7,000,000) in cash and eastern deposits, while their circulation and deposits were $18,000,000, thus holding 35 per cent. of the immediate liabilities in cash.

The great and striking feature of the Bank movement, in the last three years, is the *increase of deposits*. These have *more than doubled*, being an actual increase of $6,195,036. When we consider the circumstances of the country, this increase is, beyond doubt, the direct consequence of the war. The war has produced *three* results in financial operations, which are strikingly obvious in all the businesss operations of the country: 1. An immense increase of the currency coined, by the issue of Government notes. 2. A great diminution of credits, which is proved, incontrovertibly, by the diminution of recorded debts, the diminution of imports since 1859–60, and the diminution of discounts. 3. As a direct consequence of the last fact, a larger amount of cash on hand is required for the transaction of the business of the country.

How far this state of things continues, we shall soon determine.

In November, 1864, the account stood thus:

No. of banks	47
Capital	$4,408,829
Circulation	5,116,471
Desposits	11,115,818
Discounts	9,436,994
Specie	1,180,802

This presents the following results, compared with those of last year, viz.:

Decrease of banks	9
" of capital	$1,268,920
" of circulation	1,535,870
" of deposits	250,621
" of discounts	1,939,457
" of specie	647,789

This proves, in regard to the incorporated banks of Ohio, precisely what is quoted above from last year's report, that the *cash in hand* has very largely increased; for while there are *nine* banks less in number, and the capital, circulation and discounts have all greatly diminished, the *individual deposits* have remained nearly the same, that is, comparatively, much larger. In the meantime, many National Banks have been formed, and several of the incorporated banks become National Banks. The deposits in all classes of banks have been increased several millions, and the aggregate of deposits is probably ten millions greater than it was at the beginning of the war.

The formation of National Banks has continued to go on in Ohio, and it is not improbable that all banks (except private banks of deposit) will be organized under the National law.

2. Of Private Banks.

What are called Private Banks are those in which individuals open a banking office, receive deposits, make loans and buy exchange. Of these banks (generally of small capital) I can, of course, get no account, except from the returns they make to the County Auditor for taxation. These give, however, a tolerably correct view of them. Generally they have very small capital and depend for their profits on managing the money of other people. Last year the aggregate of these banks was:

Number of banks	99
Capital employed	$2,019,336

The following is a table of the returns, made by the County Auditors to me, for 1864:

Counties.	Number.	Capital.
Adams	2	$22,800
Ashland	1	12,375
Brown	2	32,000
Clinton	1	12,000
Cuyahoga	4	68,061
Defiance	1	3,000
Fayette	1	9,026
Franklin	5	66,867
Greene	1	41,952
Guernsey	1	5,118

Counties.	Number.	Capital.
Hamilton	25	$1,564,510
Highland	1	40,000
Jefferson	1	25,000
Licking	3	92,102
Logan	2	.....
Lucas	1	15,000
Madison	1	20,000
Montgomery	2	18,730
Pickaway	1	44,500
Marion	2	44,268
Scioto	3	39,353
Seneca	2	20,000
Tuscarawas	1	4,200
Union	1	6,384
Warren	2	25,880
25 Counties	67	$2,233,131

It will be seen that while the number of these banks has dimished the capital has increased. In fact, the aggregate of bank capital in Ohio has increased largely.

Article VI.—STATISTICS OF WAR.

Under this head I have given, in the last two years, the statistics of Internal Revenue; of the main Hospitals in Ohio; and of the Losses by War. These involve very interesting problems, which we can only partially solve now; but hereafter the facts in relation to these subjects will form the material of very important investigations. I give here a continuation of such statistics on these subjects as I can obtain.

1. Operation of the Internal Revenue in Ohio.

In my report for 1863, I gave as much of the statistics of Internal Revenue as I could obtain, which, however, was very defective, being for nine districts only. Taking the ratio of these districts, I made an estimate for the whole, which proved to be extremely accurate. In order to present the whole subject fairly, I shall re-produce here the statistics of Internal Revenue, from the report of 1863 (pages 43–45), viz.:

		Whole Revenue for year ending Sept. 1, 1863.	Income Tax.
1st Dist.	C. R. Fosdick	$1,379,358 00	$270,000 00
2d "	J. Pullan	996,384 00	217,685 78
3d "	W. Miner	477,225 09	69,007 11
4th "	James A. Walker	335,879 96	34,000 05
6th "	David A. Sanders	115,250 09	18,849 57
8th "	C. S. Hamilton	71,691 49	18,328 71
19th "	Horace T. Beebe	119,512 67	24,782 16
15th "	J. R. Waters	108,576 28	10,883 01
12th "	Charles S. Shaeffer	146,822 48	43,857 47
Total nine districts		$3,750,700 06	$707,393 81

If we exclude the two Cincinnati districts, the average of the other seven will be nearly the average for all the districts, exclusive of Cincinnati.

Seven districts give $1,374,958, which is an average of $196,422 each. The seventeen districts, exclusive of Cincinnati, give $3,339,174, which, *with* the Cincinnati districts (as above), give $5,714,918, for the State. This is exclusive of some amounts on liquor, that would be paid after the 1st of September. The aggregate internal revenue for the State of Ohio, for the year ending September 1, 1863, was, in round numbers, *six millions of dollars.*

If, now, we average the income tax in the same manner, we find that, exclusive of Cincinnati, the income tax was $531,209 17; and *with* Cincinnati, the income tax for the whole State was $1,018,894 95.

The reports for these districts show the following amounts of liquor, and the tax on it:

	Amount.	Tax.
1st District	.....	.....
2d "	1,730,239 gallons.	$346,047 80
3d "	856,311 "	171,262 18
4th "	1,244,325 "	248,865 20
6th "	120,543 "	24,108 75
8th "	61,208 "	12,241 65
12th "	1,160,686 "	62,847 86
15th "	462½ "	92 50
19th "	8,873 "	1,774 60

In connection with the duty on liquor is that of the license for retail, and this has been quite a productive source of revenue. No amount of tax seems to be sufficient to prevent men from ruining others, by the retail of liquors, and, therefore, it is quite safe to levy almost any tax which can be collected. In my report of 1858, I made the number of "drinking houses" in this State (from carefully-prepared returns) 6,500. In Cincinnati the number was ascertained by the police, and the aggregate number was very nearly accurate. The following returns, derived from the assessors, will show how far these shops have increased:

	In 1858.	In 1863.
1st and 2d Districts	1800	2426
3d District	622	562
4th "	202	316
6th "	19	359
8th "	144	227
12th "	366	794
15th "	130	251
19th "	101	296
Total	3444	5231

The above statement shows that since 1858 the number of retail drinking establishments has increased 50 per cent., and must now number at least 10,000. Strictly, the increase is much more, since the *hotels* are not included, and they number nearly 2,000, most of which retail liquor.

It also appeared, from an investigation made for that purpose in 1863, in one of the districts, that of 1,160,686 gallons of whisky actually distilled, a tax was collected on only 310,000 gallons! This shows the effect of exempting the stock on hand from taxation. In my report of 1863, I also remarked, that "*if Congress made a very high excise the amount manufactured will be reduced to* 12,000,000 *gallons, on which the duty, at the proposed rate, will be seven millions* (7,000,000 *of dollars.*") This was a prophecy derived from statistics, and it was fulfilled to the letter. It will be seen from the table of Internal Revenue, stated below, that Congress having actually put a high duty on liquors, the sum derived from the tax on whisky was just seven millions, within a small fraction. I should here say, that the statistics of internal revenue are kindly furnished to me by the officers of the U. States, having the matter in charge, without any obligation to do it. They, as well as many others, have furnished me with much information which I could have obtained in no other way:

Table of Internal Revenue in Ohio for the Year ending September 1, 1865.

District.	Tax on Whisky.	Tax on Income.	Total U. S. Tax.
1st District	——	$300,283 Special, 378,936	$2,317,124
2d "	$1,733,506	348,158 Special, 454,291	2,607,539
3d "	1,175,402	135,084	1,582,458
4th "	659,544	55,783 Special, 73,641	777,822
5th "	109,031	——	203,982
6th "	439,419	——	593,310
7th "	896,308	——	1,230,461
8th "	24,535	——	100,893
9th "	531,259	——	606,305
10th "	5,815	45,000	382,713
11th "	420,166	——	605,325

District.	Tax on Whisky.	Tax on Income.	Total U. S. Tax.
12th "	657,998	..... 70,284 } Special, 108,679 }	 825,409
13th "	261,620	..... —	 455,866
14th "	35,473	..... 29,305 } Special, 48,839 }	 226,560
15th "	237	 29,305	 186,963
16th "	—	..... —	..... —
17th "	—	..... —	..... —
18th "	96,634	..... 167,114 } Special, 236,310 }	 912,828
19th "	2,979	 24,784	 200,339

Comparing the only districts of which I had returns last year, with the same districts this year, we have the following result:

	1862–'3.		1863–'4.	
District.	Whisky Tax.	Total.	Whisky Tax.	Total.
2d Dist.	$346,047	$996,384	$1,733,506	$2,607,539
3d "	171,262	477,225	1,175,492	1,582,458
4th "	248,865	335,879	659,544	777,822
6th "	24,108	115,250	434,419	593,310
8th "	12,241	71,691	24,535	100,893
12th "	62,847	146,822	657,998	825,409
15th "	92	108,576	237	186,963
19th "	1,774	119,512	2,979	200,339
Total	$867,236	$2,371,389	$4,688,706	$6,874,733

It will be seen that the whisky tax has increased 400 per cent., and the aggregate 200 per cent. Deducting the whisky tax in each of the above districts, I find the increase of internal revenue, in each district, to be in the following proportions, viz.:

2d District	increase	34 per cent.
3d "	" ..	33 "
4th "	" ..	35 "
6th "	" ..	75 "
8th "	" ..	30 "
12th "	" ..	100 "
15th "	" ..	70 "
19th "	" ..	70 "

The increase in the aggregate sum raised in Ohio by the Internal Revenue Tax, from 1863 to 1864, was 160 per cent. In this, however, I count from the 1st of September; for that was the date of this tax; but the returns to the Government terminate now on the 30th of June—that being the end of the fiscal year. The following tables are from the reports made to the Government, showing this revenue up to the end of the fiscal year.

AMOUNTS COLLECTED IN EACH STATE.

The amount of collections from each specific source of revenue in each State, as compared with the ten months ending June 30, 1863, is given as follows:

States.	Total collections for fiscal year ending June 30, 1864.	Refunded.	Net total.
Maine	$1,172,021 94	$7,335 35	$1,164,686 59
New Hampshire	1,003,957 58	4,157 41	999,800 17
Vermont	359,387 73	6,694 95	352,695 78
Massachusetts	1,193,473 76	32,821 60	11,160,652 16
Rhode Island	1,831,075 37	40,180 48	1,790,894 89
Connecticut	2,918,885 38	5,318 23	2,913,567 15
New York	24,688,804 37	52,763 60	24,636,059 77
New Jersey	2,907,392 37	6,775 93	2,900,616 44
Pennsylvania	13,001,845 17	41,362 38	12,960,482 79
Delaware	363,643 67	1,529 12	362,122 75
Maryland	2,769,450 08	7,501 59	2,761,948 49
District of Columbia	348,242 46	88 25	348,154 21
Virginia	137,314 92	198 35	137,116 57
West Virginia	323,010 75	45 40	322,985 35
Kentucky	3,800,867 32	1,277 30	3,799,589 52
Missouri	3,220,972 28	5,540 72	3,215,431 58
Tennessee	598,145 97	.....	598,145 97
Louisiana	2,181,300 87	50,100 13	2,131,200 74
Ohio	11,802,272 02	10,938 34	11,791,333 63
Indiana	3,265,668 79	8,265 15	3,257,401 64
Illinois	9,758,351 46	1,860 09	9,756,491 37
Michigan	1,183,671 42	1,509 14	1,182,162 28
Wisconsin	983,461 09	894 29	982,566 80
Iowa	601,953 33	1,615 63	600,337 70
Minnesota	84,075 81	224 25	83,851 53
Kansas	65,164 85	287 27	64,877 58
California	1,646,556 30	4,917 57	1,641,688 73
Oregon	109,905 40	206 94	163,698 46
Nebraska	26,548 41	150 00	26,398 41
New Mexico	10,941 09	.....	10,941 09
Utah	13,748 14	.....	13,748 14
Colorado	40,953 83	393 99	40,559 84
Nevada	79,784 33	.....	79,784 33
Washington	22,394 92	143 33	22,251 59
Total	$102,509,241 18	$295,076 08	$102,214,165 10

States.	Collections on ten months ending June 30, 1863.	Net total collections to June 30, 1864.
Maine	$481,637 10	$1,646,323 69
New Hampshire	471,712 80	1,471,512 97
Vermont	190,826 72	543,522 00
Massachusetts	4,443,959 80	15,604,611 96
Rhode Island	774,200 61	2,565,095 50
Connecticut	1,486,707 19	4,400,284 24
New York	8,570,779 28	33,206,830 05
New Jersey	1,198,558 74	4,099,175 18
Pennsylvania	4,956,870 82	17,917,353 61
Delaware	163,024 93	525,297 68
Maryland	960,506 19	3,722,451 68
District of Columbia	43,701 49	391,855 70
Virginia	757 68	137,874 25
West Virginia	87,884 57	410,849 92
Kentucky	1,361,358 64	5,160,948 16
Missouri	1,161,739 83	4,377,171 39
Tennessee	.....	598,145 97
Louisiana	159,254 90	2,290,455 64
Ohio	3,195,866 67	14,987,200 35
Indiana	988,709 05	4,248,110 69
Illinois	2,057,668 43	11,814,154 80
Michigan	460,210 30	1,662,372 58
Wisconsin	402,326 50	1,384,893 30
Iowa	279,181 91	879,549 61
Minnesota	59,561 27	143,412 83
Kansas	38,906 17	103,784 05
California	674,954 51	2,236,593 24
Oregon	61,304 39	165,002 85
Nebraska	12,419 45	38,817 86
New Mexico	9,318 08	20,259 09
Utah	6,140 96	19,889 10
Colorado	21,078 85	61,638 69
Nevada	22,904 61	162,688 94
Washington	15,160 57	37,412 16
Total	$34,769,257 73	$136,983,422 83

The total amount raised in Ohio, for the year ending 30th June, 1864, for Internal Revenue, was $11,802,272.

The total amount raised (per my table above) for the year ending September 1st, 1864, and making a proportion for two absent districts, is $14,860,003.

It will be seen, from this, that the increase of revenue for the months of July and August, 1864, *above the corresponding months of* 1863, *was* $3,057,731.

In consequence of the increased whisky tax and the better execution

of the law, it is probable that the same rate of increase will continue during the current year of 1864–5. In that case the total amount of Internal Revenue raised in Ohio during the current year, deducting the Special Income Tax of 1863, will be $28,148,878.

The Internal Revenue raised during the last fiscal year, from various sources of taxation, in Ohio, for the year ending July 1, 1864, were as follows:

From	whisky	$6,442,408
"	fermented liquors	209,685
"	cigars	115,650
"	iron	208,546
"	oil	241,136
"	all other manufactures and products	2,235,335
"	Income Tax	1,117,691

Some inferences may be drawn from the above facts, in regerd to the future operation of the Internal Revenue Tax in Ohio.

1. Notwithstanding the very heavy tax laid on whisky, in the winter of 1863–4, it did not sensibly diminish the consumption of liquor; and it is not probable that the consumption will be diminished much below the present amount; but the tax in 1864–5 will average double that of 1863–4. If we supposer, however, that the sales of liquor are really reduced one-third, the double tax will produce over $9,000,000 in revenue.

2. We find in the above statistics, that in consequence of not taxing the stocks on hand, a large part of the whisky made in the early part of 1864 never paid the enhanced tax. It is probable that more than one-third the whisky made in 1864 never paid the increased tax. Taking these facts into consideration, I think it evident that the tax on liquors in Ohio will yield the Government in 1865, full $12,000,000.

3. Ohio is very nearly *one-tenth* in population of the loyal States (twenty-five), and we see from the tabular view (above) of the revenue in all the States, that Ohio pays about a tenth of the Internal revenue. In this respect she stands just where her population indicate that she should stand. When we leave Ohio, this rule of proportion ceases. Massachusetts rises at once above Illinois and Indiana, which are much more populous. This is because the bulk of taxation is laid on manufactures and incomes, both of which are much larger in proportion than in Illinois and Indiana. In Ohio wealth is very equally diffused, yet there is a great difference between the city districts and others; and this is owing to the same causes as in Massachusetts—that manufactures predominate there.

4. With the data I have furnished above, I think the internal revenue raised in Ohio for the year ending September 1, 1865, will not be far from the following sums, viz:

On whisky	$12,000,000
On incomes	1,500,000
On all other things	10,500,000
Total	24,000,000

This is based on the supposition that there will be no other alteration in the tax laws which will materially affect the subject of taxation in Ohio.

Section 2.—Losses of Men in War.

In my report of 1863 (pages 40, 41), I made an estimate of the number of men lost in the war, from Ohio, which proved so singularly accurate, that it furnishes strong testimony to the value of statistics in furnishing data on which the future movements of society may be predicated. I shall here reproduce the facts then stated, and add to them others obtained since. In regard to the loss or increase of able-bodied population, I remarked that there are two ways in which we can asertain whether able-bodied men are increasing or diminishing: 1. By political statistics, (the number of voters); 2. By an estimate (on given data) of the actual losses in war, as compared with the gains in peace. Since then the election of Nov. 1864 has furnished us with some new facts; and under a new law of the State, the assessors have, as far as possible, ascertained the number of men lost in the war—in the actual army. We have thus a series of facts, which will enable us to determine on different classes of data the loss and gain of able-bodied men since 1860.

The Presidential elections of 1860 and 1864 give these results:

In 1860, whole vote	442,441
In 1864, "	470,532
Actual increase	28,091

But we must take into consideration some other elements in order to ascertain the real facts. Ohio has an army, enlisted under the Government, in numbers not materially different from 100,000 men. Of these men but few more voted than those who were at home on furlough, on parole, or in hospital. Those who were prisoners in the enemy's hands, and those who were on immediate duty at the front, could not have voted. In point of fact, the number of soldiers' votes included in the above Presidential vote, was 50,713. We may assume that 10,000 more were at home or in the hospitals of Ohio, so that there were 40,000 soldiers who did not vote. I cannot believe this is too large a number. We have then 68,000 voters more than in 1860. Call it 60,000, and we have at the ratio of 5½ persons to each voter—a very small ratio—an increase of 330,000 in population, and 60,000 in able-bodied men. This is a larger increase than I estimated in my last report, but there is reason to suppose, on the data I have

furnished above, that we have received a large increase of population since 1860. Since that period we have received in this State from 80,000 to 100,000 immigrants from Europe. The tendency of the war has been to throw a great many refugees from the South among us, and retain among us many who might otherwise have left the State. At any rate it is in vain to deny that the population of Ohio has largely increased in spite of all the supposed adverse influences of the war.

The data on which the *losses* of men in the war are calculated, I gave in my last report, and are as follows, viz:

"The returns of the United States Army Hospital Reports show that, in one year, there are 70 per cent. of the whole number of men sick, and of those sick, 1 in 119 die:

Whole number of men *(average)*	120,000
Seventy per cent. sick in one year	84,000
Whole number sick in two and a half years	210,000
Number died—1 in 119—is	1,760

"This calculation is based on the state of the hospitals in time of peace. No doubt the deaths from sickness in war are much greater. Suppose we treble this result, and we have only 5,280 deaths of Ohio soldiers from disease. It does not seem that it could much exceed that. The number *killed and wounded* in the battles of the war are at least 120,000 for the whole country, of which one half at least (being the larger part of the wounded) recovered without being disabled. Ohio had about an eighth part of the whole number of soldiers. She lost, then, an eighth part of 60,000; viz, 7,500. But the sources of loss—the sick and the killed and died from wounds—give a total loss of 12,780 able-bodied men. It does not exceed this, I feel certain."

I have assumed that in this year (at this time, January, 1865,) we have but 100,000 altogether; because the old three years regiments have mostly been discharged, and the new men to supply their places have not all been raised. On the data above given, the losses during the year 1864 are estimated as follows:

Whole number of men	100,000
Sick in time of peace—70 per cent.	70,000
Died—1 in 119	580
Treble for time of war	1,740
Killed and died of wounds for whole army (the campaign being a bloody one)	30,000
One eighth for Ohio	3,750
Total losses of Ohio soldiers in 1864	5,690
Added, the total number above estimated to the close of 1863—killed, died of wounds and of sickness	12,780
Total loss of Ohio soldiers during the war	18,270

The estimate of 12,780 was made, it will be observed, for the close of 1863. In May following, the assessors ascertained, as far as possible, the

number *died in the service*, and found it to be 16,516. The three results thus given are:

My estimate for December, 1863	12,780
Assessors' returns in May, 1864	16,516
My estimate for January, 1865	18,270

It will be seen from this, that if the assessors' returns are reliable (and they are probably quite near the truth), my estimates were almost exactly right. It will be seen from this case (in which the data are not as exact as in many others) that *the premises* (statistical facts) being given in any case of social movement, even the uncertain one of war, the results can be determined with prophetic accuracy.

We may conclude, then, that the total losses of Ohio, by the deaths of soldiers, since the war began, is under *twenty thousand;* and it will not reach even this number, except by allowing something for possible deficiencies in the returns of assessors.

Section 3.—Able-bodied Men.

In the report of 1863, I ascertained from the laws of proportion, established by repeated censuses, the number of able-bodied men in Ohio. The statement is as follows, viz:

Of all the males in the State we have, therefore, 46 per cent. between 18 and 60, the able-bodied age. Applying this ratio to the several censuses of Ohio, we have this result:

	Whole No. of white males.	Able-bodied.
In 1810	119,657	55,032
1820	306,607	141,037
1830	479,713	220,668
1840	775,360	357,658
1850	1,004,117	461,892
1860	1,171,720	538,990
1863	1,227,951	554,857

In July, 1863, we had (554,857) *five hundred and fifty-four thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven able-bodied men*, belonging to the State of Ohio, between the ages of 18 and 60, from which *must be deducted those lost or disabled in war.*

If, as I have assumed above, the population of Ohio in 1864 (as appears from the number of votes and the known immigration), has increased quite as fast as in previous years, then the whole number of white males in July, 1864, was 1,244,950; 46 per cent. of these were men betwen 18 and 60, which gives 573,677. Now, if we deduct 20,000 from this number (the largest estimate of those died "in service"), we have 553,677 men of the arms-bearing age. Ohio can, therefore, keep 200,000 men in the field, and still carry on all the regular operations of industry successfully. No doubt there would be, for a short time, great inconvenience felt for want of labor in some departments; but society would soon adapt itself, by the aid of machinery, to all the demands of industry.

Section 4.—Number of Men in the Army.

The return made to the Governor, by Adjutant-General Cowen (*vide* Adjutant-General's report); gives the following statement of all the troops furnished by the State of Ohio since the commencement of the war:

Recapitulation of Troops furnished by the State of Ohio for U. S. Service.

22 Regiments 3-months Infantry, in April, 1861	22,000	
5 " 3 " " in June, 1862	4,513	
Total 3-months Infantry		26,513
2 Companies of 3-months Artillery, in 1861		200
2 " 3 " Cavalry, "		180
Total 3-months troops of all arms, 1861 and 1862		26,893
2 Regiments 6-months Infantry, in 1863	1,894	
2 Battalions 6-months Cavalry, in 1863	874	
Total 6-months troops in 1863		2,768
Drafted 9-months men, assigned to and mustered in old Regiments in 1862	1,796	
9-months drafted men in 1862, assigned to and mustered in old Regiments in 1863	117	
Total 9-months drafted men assigned and mustered		1,913
Recruits for 3-years Regiments, sent to the field up to May, 1862, as per estimate of report for 1862		6,500
Recruits for organizations in the field, in last eight months of 1862, as per report of that year		24,383
Original strength of 3-years troops, in new organizations of 1861, 1862, and 1863, 121 Regiments of Infantry	111,666	
Dennison Guards, and Trumbull Guards, Infantry	194	
	111,860	
Less men transferred from 117th O. V. I., to 1st O. V. H. A.	500	
Total 3-years Infantry at organization		111,360
8 Companies of Sharp Shooters, for 3 years		732
12 Regiments 3-years Cavalry	11,804	
Independent Companies and Squadron of 3-years Cavalry	652	
Total 3-years Cavalry at organization		12,456
1st Regiment 3-years Light Artillery	1,800	
26 Independent Batteries Light Artillery	3,907	
Total 3-years Light Artillery at organization		5,707
2 Regiments 3-years Heavy Artillery		3,593
Recruits for old Regiments in 1863		4,147
Total, Jan. 1st, 1864		200,452
National Guards in one hundred days' service	35,982	
Enlistments in U. S. Navy prior to Feb. 24, 1864	2,367	
Eleven new Regiments, under call of July 18, 1864	11,506	
New Companies, under authority of Feb. 4	1,500	

Raised by draft during the year	16,717	
13th Cavalry	830	
27th U. S. Colored Regiment	1,046	
Veterans	20,616	
Recruits for old organizations of all arms, including enlistments in the Navy	52,326	
		142,890
		343,342
Excess over all calls during the year, up to Dec. 1		2,984
Grand Total		346,326

How many of this immense body of men are now in service, is a problem very difficult to determine. But we have some data by which it can be approximated.

Looking to the above dates and terms of enlistments the following number of men must have gone out of service, viz.:

All of the 3 months' men of 1861 and 1862	26,893
All the 6 months' men of 1863	2,768
All the 9 months' men of 1862 and 1863	1,913
Three years' men under the call of April, 1861	82,845
Other organizations during 1861, about	10,000
All National Guards in one hundred days' service	35,982
Loss during the war	18,000
Disabled, per assessors reports	8,000
Total	186,401

It is certain that these men are not in the service, except those who have re-enlisted since:

Whole number furnished by the State, according to the Adjutant General's Report	346,326
Deduct the number above	186,401
Remaining	159,925

But from this must be deducted a large number, probably 15,000 or 20,000, who have been discharged from various causes, or deserted. It is safe to say that there are now not more, at farthest, than 140,000, and, *probably*, not near so many. Of these those enlisted in the naval service, colored troops, etc., make up several thousand.

Section 4—Statistics of Hospitals.

For the last three years I have procured such statistics of hospitals in Ohio as I could, to illustrate the character of diseases and the measure of mortality among the sick and wounded of the army. This year I have but three reports, from the principal hospitals. Of these, the following is a summary, viz.:

Table 16 gives the return of the United States Marine Hospital, at Cincinnati, viz.:

Whole number of patients remaining over, or received, for the year ending December 31st, 1864	684
Whole number discharged, furloughed and sent to other hospitals	545
Deserted	9
Died	20
Remaining	110

From this return it appears that the number of deaths to the number of sick and wounded, in this hospital, is 1 in 34.

Table 14 exhibits the return of the sick, wounded and dead, at Washington Park Hospital, Cincinnati, for the year ending December 31st, 1864:

Whole number of sick and injured	228
Whole number of wounded	166
Died of sick and injured	14
Died of wounded	1

Of those who died, 4 were from inflammation of the lungs; 2 from measles; 3 from typhoid fever; and 2 from chronic diarhœa. These, with rheumatism, are the most prevalent diseases; typhoid fever and inflammation of the lungs being far the most fatal. The mortality of those in the hospital, was 1 in 26.

Table 15 exhibits the return of sick, wounded and dead of Camp Dennison General Hospital. This is one of the largest hospitals in the country, and its statistics are very interesting:

The whole number of cases treated in this hospital were	10,794
Of these there were sick	4,707
" " wounded	6,087
" " died	121
" " discharged	957
" " returned to duty, or transferred to other hospitals	8,160
" " remaining	1,669

It seems, from this, that the deaths were but a little more than 1 in 100. The explanation of this is that in neither of these hospitals are the worst cases of the sick and wounded. The badly sick and wounded are at "the front," and most of them can not be removed easily. The ratio of deaths to the sick is, in time of peace, 1 in 119—we see that the deaths in Camp Dennison are but a little greater. The largest proportion of deaths occur, as in other hospitals, from pneumonia, typhoid fever and chronic diarhœa. The summary of the above reports give:

Total number of cases treated	11,872
Total number of deaths	156
Ratio of deaths	1 in 80

I take the following paragraph from my report of last year, in order that it may be connected with this:

In my last report I was enabled, by the kindness of friends, to present a summary of the results of one year in the four Cincinnati hospitals. Now I shall give two of those hospitals, and the general hospital at Camp Dennison. By comparing these we obtain some interesting conclusions. The following is a general table for the year, viz.:

	U. S. Marine.	Washington Park.	Camp Dennison.
Total number received	1,036	969	7,770
" wounded	145	408	1,409
" sick	891	561	6,361
" wounded died	.....	15	1
" sick "	.....	29	103
Proportion of wounded died	.....	4 per cent.	1 in 1,407
" of sick "	.....	5 per cent.	1.7 per cent.
Whole number of deaths	.....	44	104
Proportion to whole number sick and wounded	.....	5 per cent.	1½ per cent.

Connecting the above tables together, we have this general result, viz.:

Total number of cases treated	21,647
Total number of deaths	304
Ratio of deaths to cases	1 in 70

This is under the truth, however, since the deaths in the Marine Hospital, for last year, were not returned. They amounted to about 40, and the true ratio of deaths to cases was 1 in 63. Camp Dennison has proved a decidedly healthy situation, both to the well and to those brought there sick.

Article VII.—SOCIAL STATISTICS.

The elements of society are, in a great degree, measurable; and all statesmanship, to be valuable, must be founded on them. Society moves on or recedes numerically, by the ratios of life and death, which are ascertained by the statistics of births, marriages and deaths. So the prosperity of society depends on the development of its energy and resources in profitable directions; and this again can only be ascertained by the statistics of industry, of structures, of manufactures, etc. So the happiness of the people must depend largely on their moral development in one or the other direction; but this must be ascertained by the statistics of education, religion, crime, litigation, debt, etc. In my reports heretofore I have treated fully the subjects of education, religion and debt, so far as they came within the measurements of statistics. In this report, and in all preceding reports, I have considered fully the agricultural and mining industry, and

incidentally the statistics of railroads, navigation, commerce, etc. Under the present head—"Social Statistics"—I have embodied all facts in regard to the social and moral elements of society which the imperfect machinery of our county statistics will afford. It is imperfect, but, nevertheless, has enabled me to give one class of facts which I believe are not obtained in any other country. Such, for example, as new structures, naturalization, etc. Naturalizations are unknown, I believe, in any other country, and I have not found the statistics of new buildings in any other country. A very little change in our laws would enable us to get a complete view of our social progress.

Section 1.—New Structures.

Table 11 shows the number and value of new structures to be as follows:

Number of new structures	6,692
Total value	$4,132,836

Of the new structures, a portion were—

Factories, of different kinds	99
Mills	85
Distilleries	3
Rolling mills	2
Oil mill	1

No accurate account of churches and public buildings is given, but very few were built.

The comparative number and value of new structures in the last seven years are as follows:

	No.	Value.
In 1858	10,458	$5,012,054
1859	7,812	4,972,645
1860	8,100	3,685,513
1861	9,831	4,463,042
1862	8,013	2,989,520
1863	6,278	3,009,921
1864	6,692	4,132,836

There is a small increase in the number of buildings erected, and an increase of 33 per cent. in value. This proves that, what general observation shows, that there is a considerable revival in the growth and enterprize of this State. The largest number of new structures are in either the new counties or those which have large towns in them. These are the counties of Hamilton, Montgomery, Cuyahoga, Lucas, Franklin, Allen, Butler, Sandusky, Greene, Crawford, Hancock, Seneca and Williams. The counties of Wayne, Stark, and some others in north-centre of the State have also increased largely in new buildings.

To show the general progress of buildings in this State since the war began, I make the following table of the *aggregate* of "new structures" in

the above fifteen counties for the years 1861–'62–'63–'64, being the four years of the war, viz:

Hamilton	2,166
Montgomery	1,151
Cuyahoga	1,552
Lucas	840
Franklin	943
Allen	550
Butler	628
Sandusky	578
Greene	507
Crawford	647
Hancock	616
Seneca	576
Williams	476
Wayne	517
Stark	598

It will be seen that the four counties of the north-west—Allen, Crawford, Hancock and Sandusky—have grown (as measured by the *number* of new buildings) more than the city of Cincinnati and the county of Hamilton, but the *value* of buildings in Hamilton county (erected in these four years) is, of course, more than double the value in those counties. This table shows conclusively that the war has not yet arrested the growth of this State in population and buildings.

Section 2.—Marriages.

Table 12 exhibits the number of marriages contracted in the State of Ohio from the 1st of July, 1863, to the 1st of July, 1864. This is a very curious subject. The number of marriages in any community depends on two general facts: 1st, The number of persons coming each year within the marriageable age; and 2d, The greater or less measures of subsistence —that is, the greater or less degree of physical prosperity among the people. Hence, if war or pestilence prevail to any great extent, the number of marriages will be diminished. Hence, also, if the subsistence of a people be so far reduced that it becomes difficult to support a family, marriages will also be reduced. Think what we will of the theory of Malthon on population (that population is limited by the means of subsistence), it is undoubtedly true that in a country where the production of food does not much exceed the demand, any great diminution of food will reduce the number of marriages. In our country no such case ever occurs. We are a grain producing country, with abundant harvests and abundant labor, so that no seasons have occurred in which food was not abundant. But we have, for the first time, a war which carried to the field so many young men that it has seriously reduced marriages in the two years past. A large number of the young men having returned, the number of marriages in 1864 has been slightly increased.

The number of marriages in Ohio during the last six years, were as follows, viz :

In 1859	22,671
In 1860	23,106
In 1861	22,251
In 1862	19,540
In 1863	19,300
In 1864	20,881

The number was greater in 1864 than in either of the two previous years, but has not yet reached the average prior to the war. The aggregate number of marriages prior to 1862 was 68,038, or an average of 22,676. The aggregate number of marriages since was 61,091, or an average of 20,363. Thus we see that the war has reduced the annual average 2,313, and the whole number in three years, *seven thousand* below what in all human probability they would have been if peace had continued. This corresponds also almost exactly with the losses of able-bodied men (page 43), which I have ascertained to have been occasioned by the war. The assessors in May made the losses of men to have been 16,000. Considerably more than half of these (say 10,000) were unmarried men, and of these three-fourths would have married. The result will come very nearly to the actual diminution of marriages. *Absence* also diminished marriages, but against this we may set off immigration and natural increase. If there had been no war; we should probably have had 24,000 marriages. In 1861 we had 23,100. We have no returns of births and deaths, but it is very evident that if there had been seven thousand more marriages in the last three years than there have been, there would have been a greater number of births in proportion ; and thus in regard to population, war is producing a destructive effect, but such is the material prosperity of our country, and especially of the States in the valley of Ohio, that immigration and natural increase keep the population increasing, in spite of any losses by war.

Section 3.—Naturalization.

In connection with new structures and marriages, the number of annual naturalizations is interesting, as showing the degree of immigration, its increase or decrease. But few persons are naturalized—only those under (21) twenty-one—who are resident in the country less than five years. An exception to this is in the year of or preceding the Presidential election, when the excitement is so great that many who have been in the country much longer than is necessary to naturalization, and have only filed their *intentions*, are induced to take out their final papers.

Table 13 presents the number and country of those who were naturalized

from July 1, 1863 to July 1, 1864. The number and countries were as follows, viz:

Total number	4,983
From England, Scotland, and Wales	742
From Ireland	990
From other countries	457
From Germany	2,334
Undistinguished	460

It will be seen that the German nationality still greatly preponderates, making about one-half the whole number. They are distributed among all the provinces of Germany. Prussia, Baden, Bavaria, and Wurtemberg furnish the most of late years. Some Austrians have migrated to Ohio, and many Swiss. A large number of Welsh and English are now immigrating to this State who are brought over as miners, and go into the countries producing coal and iron. The largest number of these (except those in Cincinnati and Cleveland) are in Meigs, Mahoning, Trumbull, Columbiana, &c. Few French and scarcely any Italians emigrate to this State. The Irish come in about the same proportion, but not so largely to Ohio as to the Atlantic States.

The number of Naturalizations in the past seven years were, as follows, viz:

In 1858	4,601
1859	8,993
1860	10,479
1861	11,233
1862	2,364
1863	2,822
1864	4,983
Total number in seven years	45,475

These represent a population of 270,000 persons; but how many of them may in seven years have died, or gone from the State, it is impossible now to say. The nationalities of these naturalized are as follows, viz:

England, Scotland and Wales	5,376
Ireland	8,244
Germany	23,957
Other countries	6,850

The latter class includes Swiss, French, Italians, Swedes, Norwegians.

Section 4.—Crimes and Indictments.

Table 17 gives a complete view of the Indictments and Convictions for crimes and their character, distinguishing between crimes against the person, against property, and those which are statutory offenses, of which the greater part are those which are caused, directly or indirectly, by selling liquor.

The following are the aggregates, viz:

Number of indictments	2,859
Crimes against the person	868
" property	656
" statutes	1,335
Convictions	1,157

The following table presents a statement of the Indictments, Crimes and Convictions, during the last eight years, viz:

	No. of indictments.	Against person.	Against property	Against statutes.	Convictions.
In 1857	3,236	587	938	1,696	697
1858	3,533	807	987	1,759	1,272
1859	3,493	657	966	1,615	1,585
1860	3,362	730	737	1,883	1,657
1861	2,827	724	597	1,422	1,321
1862	2,407	606	671	1,050	1,124
1863	2,443	780	704	956	914
1864	2,859	868	656	1,335	1,157
Average of eight years.	3,014	720	701	1,464	1,216

In the table of 1864 the county of Darke is missing, but it would have made a very slight difference in the aggregate. It will be seen from this statement that the number of crimes against property and against the statutes have diminished, but that the *crimes against the person have increased.* This is the result we might expect if all the circumstances of a domestic war are considered. Money is abundant, and the temptations to rob property are less; but war encourages violence, and men go about with arms in their hands; and in addition to this may be added the controversies which arise.

Section 5.—Suits and Judgments.

Table 18 gives an exhibit of the number of Suits and Judgments in the courts of this State for the year ending July 1, 1864. The numbers are as follows:

Total number of suits	12,560
Total number of judgments	8,894

The following table presents this class of statistics for seven years, the last being for 1863:

	Suits.	Judgments.
In 1857	29,720	17,500
1858	....	18,980
1859	....	17,054
1860	25,147	19,938
1861	22,604	19,222
1862	21,183	18,187
1863	13,346	10,912

Since 1860 both suits and judgments have diminished nearly one half; and the declension since July, 1861, amounts to 40 per cent. in suits at law, and in judgments to 45 per cent. No doubt the great commercial convulsion of 1857–8, increased the suits very largely at that time; but the largest part of the decrease we now see is due to the process constantly going on, of getting out of debt.

It will be seen above, that the suits and judgments of 1864 are less than those of 1863, and less than one half those of 1860. This, at least, may be deemed a very beneficial effect of the war.

Section 6.—Deeds and Mortgages.

Table 19 gives the recorded Deeds, Leases and Mortgages, for the year ending July 1, 1864, but is very defective in consequence of the neglect of many Recorders to send me their reports in time. The table includes 67 counties, and will serve to give a correct idea of the general movement in this class of business.

Section 7.—Violent Deaths.

Connected with crimes is the subject of violent deaths; and indeed, a large number of deaths by violence are crimes; and all the residue, as well as all casualties, are caused by intemperance or gross neglect. Table 20 in the Appendix is very instructive on this subject.

The aggregate results are as follows:

Homicides	97
Suicides	65
Casualties	333
Inquests	659

The following extract from the report of last year gives a summary of violent deaths for several years:

	Homicides.	Suicides.	Casualties.
In 1858	65	70	310
" 1859	48	87	309
" 1860	77	85	359
" 1861	72	118	496
" 1862	57	95	441
" 1863	102	62	435
Total of 6 years	421	517	2350
Average	70	86	391

Although the homicides in 1863, and the suicides in 1861, were larger than usual, yet there is a remarkable similarity in the *proportions* throughout.

The *suicides* were,		in 1860	18	per cent.
"	"	" in 1861	17	"
"	"	" in 1862	17	"
"	"	" in 1863	11	"

With the exception of this year (in which the homicides were increased and suicides diminished), the *ratio* of suicides was very nearly the same. It is not improbable that, of the despairing class in which suicide arises, many may have gone into the army, as a last resort, and thus diminished the aggregate of suicides.

The total number of violent deaths this year, is 495, and the proportion of suicides is 14 per cent., maintaining very nearly the same ratio.

Section 8.—Pauperism.

The great bulk of pauperism in Ohio exists in the large towns, especially Cincinnati and Cleveland. I have made no attempt this year to procure accurate statistics of these; but table 21 will give the returns of such County Infirmaries as the Auditors have reported. The returns of 70 counties give 3,775 paupers in the County Infirmaries. These counties give 279 more inmates of the infirmaries than they did last year. The same ratio for the remaining 18 counties will bring the total up to 4,700 paupers in the regular County Infirmaries. As this does not include the poor of all kinds, provided for by the cities of Cincinnati, Cleveland, Dayton and other towns, this fact alone furnishes a very inadequate idea of the aggregate pauperism of the State. The poor, supported more or less by public funds in these towns, numbered over 15,000. The aggregate number of paupers in Ohio may, therefore, be set down as varying very little from 20,000. This is 1 in 125 of the population. The war has slightly increased pauperism, but not to any great extent; and this is due almost entirely to the ample provision made by the State, counties, towns and associations, for the support of soldiers' families—a memorable testimony to the humanity and civilization of our country.

TABLE 1.—*Meteorology of Cincinnati.* By G. W. HARPER.

1864.	THERMOMETER.								BAROMETER.			SNOW AND RAIN.			WEATHER.			WINDS.							
	Maximum height.	Minimum height.	Range.	Greatest daily variation.	Least daily variation.	Mean temperature of warmest day.	Mean temperature of coldest day.	Mean of month.	Maximum height.	Minimum height.	Mean height.	Depth of unmelted snow.	Depth of rain and melted snow.	No. days rain.	Clear.	Cloudy.	Variable.	N.	N. E.	N. W.	E.	S.	S. E.	S. W.	W.
January ..	65	12	77	28	3	54	10	28	29.71	28.95	29.30	15.	1.85	7	7	12	12	4	..	..	2	14	..	4	7
February .	60	5	65	35	4	52	..	34.6	29.79	28.72	29.20	2.5	.99	3	9	7	13	1	..	1	1	9	1	3	13
March	70	13	57	30	4	59	22	39.	29.42	28.61	29.10	...	.9	7	4	13	14	2	2	2	6	5	2	3	9
April	77	35	42	27	2	67	41	49.7	29.39	28.71	29.07	...	2.43	11	..	12	18	3	3	..	7	4	2	1	10
May	87	33	54	26	..	79	40	64.	29.41	28.84	29.11	1.	2.34	12	6	8	17	10	..	..	..	8	..	8	5
June	98	53	45	24	1	87	58	75.	29.41	28.90	29.24	...	3.43	8	11	5	14	6	2	3	5	5	4	3	2
July.....	99	57	42	21	10	87	67	79.6	29.48	29.08	29.254	...	1.25	4	2	3	26	3	6	3	2	3	6	4	4
August ...	97	57	40	21	1	87	63	76.	29.38	29.01	29.18	...	3.415	9	3	9	19	4	1	..	4	9	5	5	3
September	88	44	44	26	5	78	54	65.7	29.45	28.96	29.21	...	8.635	10	6	11	13	6	1	..	5	9	..	6	3
October ..	82	33	49	30	3	71	41	50.	29.48	28.85	29.185	...	2.92	9	5	9	17	6	1	4	3	6	1	5	5
November.	71	13	58	21	1	65	19	43.6	29.65	28.59	29.228	...	3.40	16	1	21	8	2	2	2	4	11	1	1	7
December.	58	1	56	21	5	56	9	33.	29.74	28.56	29.18	6.3	2.94	13	2	12	17	3	..	..	6	6	..	4	12
								53.2				24.8	34.5												

OBSERVATIONS.

The average temperature of January 1st was ten degrees below zero, the coldest day at this place on record. There were two remarkable periods of weather in January: the first nine days the average temperature was less than seven degrees, while the last nine days of the month it was over forty-nine degrees, thus combining one of the coldest and one of the warmest periods ever known in January.

February was the dryest I have ever recorded.

April 8th there was a severe hail storm.

May 11th occurred a snow storm of unusual severity for so late in the spring.

September was very wet, the whole amount of rain being nearly nine inches, or about one-fourth the amount of the entire year. Nearly seven inches fell in four successive days, probably the greatest amount that ever fell at this point in so short a time.

October 14th, first frost.

GEO. W. HARPER, A.M.,
Cincinnati Woodward High School.

TABLE 2.—*Meteorological Observations made at Portsmouth, Scioto County, Ohio, by* L. ENGLEBRECHT.

Lat. 38 deg. 45 min. Long. 82 deg. 50 min. Height above sea, 537 feet. Height above low water mark, 59 feet.

1863–64.	THERMOMETER.								BAROMETER.			RAIN AND SNOW.			WEATHER.			WINDS.							
	Max. height.	Min. height.	Range.	Greatest daily variation.	Least daily variation.	Mean temperature of warmest day.	Mean temperature of coldest day.	Mean of month.	Maximum height.	Minimum height.	Mean of month.	Depth of snow.	Depth of melted snow and rain.	No. days rain.	Clear.	Cloudy.	Variable.	North.	South.	East.	West.	North-east.	South-east.	North-west.	South-west.
October ...	73	32	41	26	2	67·01	40·01	52·44	29·81	29·09	29·46	.....	2·93	12	5	14	12	6	1	10	22	15	14	6	19
November .	67	20	47	28	1	63·02	24·02	46·29	29·85	29·14	29·50	·50	1·83	15	9	12	9	2	1	4	13	6	12	9	42
December .	59	18	41	17	2	56·01	22·00	39·10	29·89	28·70	29·52	·25	3·30	16	4	17	10	1	3	6	11	15	17	2	36
January...	62	..	62	25	1	53·00	4·01	31·50	29·87	29·14	29·52	12·75	1·83	13	10	14	7	7	1	1	16	10	16	5	34
February..	63	5	58	26	1	50·00	7·01	36·18	29·98	28·97	29·43	·25	2·75	17	8	7	14	2	....	3	22	5	6	11	37
March.....	67	13	54	24	2	59·00	27·02	40·12	29·72	28·84	29·33	6·00	2·85	14	7	16	8	7	1	8	18	11	10	4	33
April.....	76	38	38	24	2	71·01	44·00	51·11	29·58	29·00	29·35	.....	2·83	19	....	22	8	3	1	5	14	17	15	15	19
May	85	42	43	22	2	75·02	44·02	64·02	29·63	29·05	29·34	.....	2·63	14	7	11	13	8	2	2	7	5	14	15	38
June	91	53	38	20	3	84 00	59·00	72·10	29·62	29·12	29·47	.....	2·40	9	15	4	11	9	....	8	6	18	17	6	21
July	92	55	37	22	6	85.02	67·00	78·02	29·63	29·35	29·48	.....	·48	8	8	7	16	8	....	3	11	13	15	15	25
August....	89	55	34	17	2	83·02	63·02	75·29	29·66	29·19	29·41	.....	3·55	22	2	11	18	9	....	4	9	8	6	11	39
September.	81	48	33	21	2	74·02	59·00	66·48	29·62	29·23	29·45	.....	4·70	13	7	9	14	11	....	4	10	8	8	9	33
Means.....								54·38	29·74			19·75	32·08												

REMARKS.

Nov. 1st, 1864.—One large meteor. Course S. W. to N. W.
8th—First snow.
2d to 18th—Fifty shooting stars.
Dec. 17th—Thunder and lightning; violent winds, 2:15 A. M.
31st—A dark, drizzling day; quite warm until 9 P. M. Thermometer marked 53°; raining; wind S. E. at 9:30 P. M.; changed to S. W., blowing violently; snow with rain. Thermometer, at 10:30 P. M., 20°.
Jan. 1st, 1864.—7 A. M., 8°; 2. P. M., 2°; 9 P. M., 1°. Heavy wind all day. Fog rising from the water in the river. Ice formed in the Ohio Canal 6 inches in thickness. Potatoes froze in most all the cellars here.
11th.—Ohio River closed by ice, 7:10 A. M.; broke away again, 3 P. M.
12th.—Ohio River closed by ice, 12:30 P. M.; people crossing.
21st.—Gorge broke away, 5:30 A. M., doing some damage to boats laying at the wharf.
28th.—Some lilac buds out.
30th.—Lightning—south.
Feb. 16th.—Wind N. W.; 17th, 18th 19th, cold.
The following obervations were made on the 17th: 7:30 A. M., 5°; 8 A. M., 4°; 8:30 A. M., 3°—change of 3 degrees in 1½ hours. Wind cold and piercing. Ice formed along shore of river.
18th.—River full of large floating cakes, reaching from shore to shore, and stopping navigation.
21st.—S. B. Ingomar plowed her way here through the ice.
23d.—Ice almost gone.
28th.—Wild geese flying south.
March 1st.—Heavy snow to-day and very wet.
April 9th.—First croaking of frogs.
14th.—First blossoming peach trees.
24th.—Violent storm, 3. P. M.
May 4th.—Slight frost last night.
10th.—Sudden atmospherical changes. Turned cold this P. M., after rains.
11th.—Wind N. W.
13th.—Thermometer to-day, 2 P. M. to 9 P. M., change 20 degrees colder.
14th.—Still cold this A. M.
18th.—River now covers a great deal of corn already planted.
25th.—Farmers replanting; water down.
June 6th.—Heavy storm, 12 M.
11th, 12th, 13th.—Frost, doing slight damage.
23d.—Heavy storm, 4:30 P. M.
27th.—Sudden change of temperature this 9 P. M.; 19 degrees in 7 hours.
27th, 28th.—Whirlwinds.
July 19th.—Fine Aurora.
22d.—Turned suddenly cold during last night.
27th.—Meteor, 9 P. M., bright and large; color whitish; course N. W. S. E.
Aug. 9th.—River at its lowest.
17th.—Heavy rain, 9 P. M. Observed 16 shooting stars during month.
Sept. 24th—Storm, 12 M.
27th, 29th.—Heavy rains.

TABLE 3.—*Meteorology of Kelley's Island.* By GEORGE C. HUNTINGTON.

Abstract from Meterological Journal for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1864, kept at Kelley's Island, O., by Geo. C. Huntington. Latitude, 41 deg. 35 min. 44 sec. North; Longitude, 82 deg. 42 min 32 sec. West. Height above tide-water, 587 feet—above the level of Lake Erie, 22 feet.

MONTH.	BAROMETER.				THERMOMETER.										
	Mean atmospheric pressure.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range for the month.	Mean temperature at 7 A.M.	Mean temperature at 2 P.M.	Mean temperature at 9 P.M.	Highest degree.	Lowest degree.	Range for the month.	Mean temperature of the month.	Temperature of Lake last day of each month.	Mean cloudiness.	Snow, in inches.	Water from melted snow and rain, in inches.
1863.															
December	29.350	29.80	28.49	1.31	32.48	36.64	34.00	51	16	35	34.37	.....	7.12	$\frac{8}{4}$	2.89
1864.															
January	29.290	29.67	28.95	.72	21.48	29.16	25.13	54	— 11	65	25.26	.....	5.59	12	1.75
February	29.200	29.71	28.74	.97	27.34	33.69	29.03	51	— 4	55	30.02	.....	6.17	1	0.64
March	29.168	29.54	28.63	.91	30.71	38.48	32.74	60	10	50	33.98	.....	6.45	6	2.11
April	29.236	29.55	28.96	.59	43.03	49.43	42.60	58	36	22	45.02	49	7.00	.....	4.47
May	29.221	29.45	28.98	.47	56.55	66 13	57.16	81	37	44	59.95	64	4.69	.....	4.04
June	29.392	29.58	28.98	.60	66.96	75.96	66.23	92	51	41	69.71	72	2.94	.....	1.77
July	29.395	29.55	29.19	.36	73.45	81.26	73.80	90	65	25	76.17	78	3.22	.....	4.81
August	29.323	29.54	29.00	.54	72.38	80.48	72.13	91	60	31	75.00	72	3.71	.....	3.20
September	29.320	29.51	29.08	.43	61.17	69.10	62.97	80	50	30	64.41	64	5.20	.....	4.89
October	29.251	29.55	28.93	.62	47.74	55.32	50.64	70	35	35	51.23	47	6.66	.....	3.20
November	29.293	29.73	28.64	1.09	37.90	43.77	41.33	65	18	47	41.00	40	6.85	$2\frac{1}{2}$	4.43
December	29.260	29.97	28.68	1.29	27.64	30.32	28.06	56	7	49	28.67	.....	8.02	5	2.10

SUMMARY FOR THE YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1864.

Mean temperature at 7 A. M.	47.18	deg.
" " " 2 P. M.	54.42	"
" " " 9 "	48.48	"
" " of the year from 1095 observations	50.03	"
Highest " recorded at regular hour	92.00	"
Lowest " " " "	—11.00	"
Extreme range for the year	103.00	"
Warmest day, August 12th, mean temperance	85	"
Coldest day January 1st, "	—5.67	"

It will be understood that a dash (—) before a figure means that it is below zero.

Latest frost in Spring, March 30.

Earliest frost in Autumn, Oct. 21, very light hoar frost.

First frost to injure vegetation, Nov. 5.

Barometer maximum, Dec. 9	29.97	inches.
" minimum, March 11	28.63	"
" range for the year	1.34	"
" mean of the year	29.279	"
Amount of snow in inches, 26½.		
" water from rain and melted snow	37.41	"

In my last annual communication I took occasion to call attention to the striking uniformity in the mean annual temperature of any given place, as ascertained by careful observations continued through a number of years, and observed that this mean being once known, it would be possible to predict, with a good degree of certainty, what the mean temperature of any unexpired portion of any one year would probably be, and to illustrate the principle, made an estimate of what would probably be the mean temperature of the month of December 1863. Also, an estimate of the probable mean temperature of the winter of 1863–4, comprising the months of December, January, February and March. I include March as belonging to the winter season, since it is oftentimes colder than December and is fully as winterish. This estimated temperature was widely at variance with what seemed to be the generally received opinion, to wit: that the winter of 1863–4, would be one of unusual severity. This popular belief was based on the alleged fact that certain wild animals, whose instincts were said to be unerring in such matters, had made provisions for an unusually severe winter, both in constructing and storing their habitations.

What was then conjecture has now became history, and it may not be out of place to compare the results of predictions based on the instincts of the aforesaid animals with those based on deductions from observed facts:

Our estimate for December 1863 was	31.71	deg.
By observation it was found to be	30.91	"

or seven-eighths of one degree warmer than estimated.

Again our estimate for the four months:

December, January, February, and March was	31.71	deg.
By observation it was found to be	30.91	"

or eighth-tenths of one degree below the estimate.

This would certainly seem to be better than blind guessing. For instead of a very cold winter, as predicted by the aforesaid animals it was almost

exactly the mean of the corresponding months for the five preceding years.

On the same principle we will now venture a prediction that the mean temperature of the three months of January, February, and March, 1865, will be considerably below that of the corresponding months for the last five years.

We use the same basis as before:

Say aggregate of monthly means for the year.....	595.56 deg.
Aggregate of monthly means by observation from April 1, 1864, to Dec. 31, 1864, 9 months.....	511.16 "
	3)84.40 "
Leaving the aggregate mean for the three months.....	28.13 "

or a monthly mean of 28.13 degrees, or more than two and three-fourths degrees below the mean of the corresponding months for the last five years. This may be a hazardous prediction but if it comes within one degree of the truth it will tend still farther to establish the correctness of our theory.

We are not among those who believe there is any sacrilege in the attempt to pry into any of Nature's secrets; on the other hand we are firmly pursuaded that Nature, in all her operations, is governed by fixed laws, and that it is not only our privilege but our duty to make ourselves acquainted with these laws as far as practicable, and to govern ourselves accordingly.

The westerly gales nearly which, every season, cause the loss of so many human lives, and so much property on our northern lakes, are all indicated by the barometer long enough in advance to allow every master of vessel who has a barometer on board, and who heeds its indications to get his vessel safely into port before the storm reaches him. At least, this is the case nine times out of ten, when a vessel is within ten or twelve hours sail of a harbor.

These facts are now so well understood that it is getting to be a common practice in England to display signals from prominent points along the coast when the barometer indicates an approaching storm. Apprising the manner of its proximity and warning him to prepare for it in season.

It is not the mariner alone who would be benefitted by striving to learn something of the laws of storms. If every farmer would provide himself with a good barometer, thermometer and psycrometer, and study their indications carefully, he would soon be able to guard in a great measure against the losses consequent on rain storm, during his haying and harvesting. One year's saving in this respect would oftentimes repay him the entire cost of instruments besides the very great degree of satisfaction in saving his property by forestalling, as it were, the elements.

GEO. HUNTINGTON.

KELLY'S ISLAND, Jan. 2, 1865.

TABLE 4.—*Annual Meteorological Register for* 1864, *kept at Cleveland, Cuyahoga Co., Ohio, by* G. A. HYDE. *Latitude* 41 *deg.* 30 *min.; longitude* 81 *deg.* 42 *min. Height above the sea,* 643 *feet.*

MONTH.	ANEROID BAROMETER. Observations reduced to the freezing point.						THERMOMETER—IN THE OPEN AIR.						Snow.	Rain and melted snow.	WINDS. The relative value of each course of wind, for each month, is represented in hundredths.								
	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Mon'y mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Mon'y mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.			N.	N. E.	E.	S. E.	S.	S. W.	W.	N. W.	Prevailing Wind.
	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	In.	In.									
January	29.254	29.248	29.276	29.259	29.680	28.820	25.16	32.19	30.40	28.71	64	0.8	21.2	2.30	4	7	0	6	32	36	13	2	Southerly.
February	29.150	29.150	29.193	29.164	29.740	28.690	29.15	34.88	31.74	31.93	61	0.3	3.0	0.53	4	2	1	6	26	26	24	11	S. West'ly.
March	29.126	29.115	29.140	29.128	29.500	28.560	32.90	39.00	35.89	35.93	62	14½	6.2	1.90	8	8	3	28	14	9	18	12	S. Easterly
April	29.171	29.166	29.186	29.174	29.480	28.900	44.68	48.35	46.87	46.63	59	38	.....	1.96	14	23	1	13	10	11	10	18	Northerly.
May	29.154	29.141	29.159	29.151	29.390	28.860	56.68	63.95	60.16	60.26	86	39	.....	3.57	16	17	2	6	26	15	11	7	Southerly.
June	29.292	29.282	29.281	29.285	29.500	28.810	64.32	72.96	68.43	68.37	92	51	.....	0.34	15	23	3	31	8	5	13	2	S.E. & N.E
July	29.283	29.270	29.259	29.270	29.410	29 060	70.47	80.08	74.37	74.97	92	61	.....	1.66	13	6	3	28	15	9	14	12	S. Easterly
August	29.205	29.189	29.198	29.197	29.410	28.810	69.52	78.43	71.64	73.17	90	55	.....	6.71	13	15	3	25	10	10	19	5	S. Easterly
September	29.222	29.203	29.220	29.215	29.440	28.950	58.75	68.28	62.37	63.13	80	50½	.....	5.19	10	3	10	18	28	6	22	3	Southerly.
October	29.168	29.157	29.179	29.168	29.450	28.850	46.71	54.41	50.03	50.38	75	36	.....	1.63	5	5	2	24	13	20	20	11	Southerly.
November	29.207	29.194	29.206	29.202	29.640	28.550	39.35	46.43	42.07	42.62	71	18	8.5	3.51	6	2	4	9	35	23	16	5	Southerly.
December	29.150	29.138	29.177	29.155	29.790	28.550	29.11	31.63	29.58	30.11	56	4½	10.1	2.72	1	2	6	16	23	14	25	13	W. and S.
For the year	29.199	29.188	29.206	29.197	29.790	29.550	47.23	54.22	50.30	50.58	92	0.8	49.0	32.02	109	113	38	210	240	184	205	101	Southerly.

For 6 years, including 1864, the average height of the Barometer was 29.270 inches.

For 9 years, including 1864, the average temperature was 49.71 degrees; the average fall of snow 47.6 inches; the average fall of rain and melted snow 35.05 inches; and the prevailing wind Southerly.

TABLE 5.—*Of Wheat, Rye and Barley.*

COUNTIES.	WHEAT.		RYE.		BARLEY.	
	Acres sown.	Bushels produced.	Acres sown.	Bushels produced.	Acres sown.	Bushels produced.
Adams	25,718	283,057	56	605	40	769
Allen	21,390	170,745	117	875	167	1,667
Ashland	24,965	248,003	605	5,649	1,868	32,521
Ashtabula	5,458	97,331	361	4,015	358	6,218
Athens	17,826	194,559	86	945	10	160
Auglaize	18,480	144,291	201	1,310	1,279	22,300
Belmont	23,588	287,256	638	6,683	1,837	32,802
Brown	27,437	332,920	267	2,877	236	4,699
Butler	39,766	495,953	200	1,113	9,501	187,393
Carroll	15,045	141,766	1,796	14,120	789	11,814
Champaign	33,128	393,145	217	2,381	756	17,791
Clark	29,488	332,892	402	5,058	409	9,778
Clermont	20,319	231,888	322	2,954	899	5,335
Clinton	25,122	244,573	120	1,503	197	3,701
Columbiana	17,914	243,254	1,873	16,192	706	10,367
Coshocton	27,589	228,783	815	6,200	446	5,261
Crawford	15,988	147,341	170	1,716	1,512	27,561
Cuyahoga	5,498	73,007	673	7,738	472	7,654
Darke	36,658	505,972	530	6,534	2,137	51,472
Defiance	15,752	219,080	50	653	35	569
Delaware	15,193	139,972	283	2,760	210	3,789
Erie	15,899	250,041	26	424	948	16,930
Fairfield	35,611	474,186	658	6,384	1,253	23,675
Fayette	14,363	142,200	251	3,278	32	874
Franklin	25,255	211,892	390	3,520	931	18,095
Fulton	14,491	225,194	84	882	70	1,398
Gallia	21,560	232,690	50	402	22	184
Geauga	3,253	44,624	315	3,825	101	1,346
Greene	57,596	344,543	353	4,135	841	19,399
Guernsey	16,935	133,343	706	5,436	338	4,277
Hamilton	13,130	172,240	311	3,883	3,693	69,400
Hancock	27,107	223,335	127	977	276	4,637
Hardin	14,427	130,126	101	806	56	686
Harrison	12,854	124,715	490	3,088	311	6,197
Henry	8,200	107,005	34	454	10	97
Highland	38,189	367,885	141	1,099	32	473
Hocking	19,039	163,994	339	2,720	100	1,451
Holmes	24,032	286,692	1,160	12,472	1,045	14,909
Huron	21,800	300,577	70	726	1,752	31,018
Jackson	16,261	141,627	52	316	.....	.....
Jefferson	17,316	178,904	740	5,921	2,319	35,286
Knox	24,820	200,067	808	6,388	553	9,637
Lake	5,462	81,764	98	1,181	1,127	20,588
Lawrence	14,619	178,354	60	1,317	11	162
Licking	25,325	231,197	1,132	8,479	393	5,347
Logan	24,455	250,275	297	1,453	161	3,368
Lorain	11,643	146,520	375	973	817	10,668
Lucas	8,666	113,048	95	902	158	3,417
Madison	8,484	79,239	290	3,185	33	1,001
Mahoning	10,272	138,001	764	7,736	669	11,609
Marion	13,886	130,411	81	457	252	4,363
Medina	12,376	127,363	319	3,261	939	16,414
Meigs	18,900	199,341	146	1,243	102	1,218
Mercer	19,315	193,172	237	2,409	486	7,971

TABLE 5.—*Of Wheat, Rye and Barley*—Continued.

COUNTIES.	WHEAT.		RYE.		BARLEY.	
	Acres sown.	Bushels produced.	Acres sown.	Bushels produced.	Acres sown	Bushels produced.
Miami	36,450	611,695	220	3,322	2,549	61,389
Monroe	18,150	158,768	926	8,748	282	3,573
Montgomery	38,201	663,833	291	3,716	2,028	52,298
Morgan	20,255	227,925	135	877	134	1,828
Morrow	9,647	54,134	219	1,567	346	6,210
Muskingum	30,955	282,124	485	4,190	551	7,733
Noble	18,490	206,125	202	2,215	39	771
Ottawa	6,215	77,118	24	280	35	600
Paulding	4,059	48,288	6	88	1	18
Perry	19,883	182,621	431	3,675	169	2,863
Pickaway	31,192	361,725	61	2,377	131	1,599
Pike	12,884	118,448	67	475	3	52
Portage	11,208	168,967	872	9,636	1,184	21,046
Preble	34,094	520,509	226	2,613	1,603	33,155
Putnam	14,019	135,454	122	1,483	56	620
Richland	27,869	277,391	1,091	9,069	1,756	32,464
Ross	33,522	386,656	266	2,258	114	1,762
Sandusky	22,330	305,962	128	2,022	73	1,409
Scioto	13,685	167,837	20	186	45	868
Seneca	38,373	434,620	212	2,336	694	12,079
Shelby	20,452	216,163	307	2,435	1,378	13,054
Stark	37,327	635,625	703	7,244	6,218	104,712
Summit	21,364	307,304	494	5,955	3,104	43,811
Trumbull	6,538	98,549	903	8,416	96	1,544
Tuscarawas	30,138	346,486	1,080	10,077	1,238	15,098
Union	14,039	105,822	147	1,530	37	652
Van Wert	12,060	92,704	105	1,210	81	1,332
Vinton	10,099	80,397	102	632	9	176
Warren	27,313	321,787	133	1,160	3,623	68,782
Washington	26,420	274,487	554	5,151	32	540
Wayne	36,451	462,147	513	5,310	2,400	37,139
Williams	16,691	247,586	72	882	82	1,307
Wood	16,035	168,823	100	1,120	198	4,429
Wyandot	16,918	163,997	158	1,171	365	4,622
Total	1,811,278	20,452,410	32,257	305,939	74,348	1,329,251

TABLE 6—*Of Corn, Oats and Meadow.*

COUNTIES.	CORN.		OATS.		MEADOW.	
	Acres planted.	Bushels produced.	Acres sown.	Bushels produced.	Acres.	Tons of hay.
Adams	29,654	723,388	3,322	41,398	5,613	4,482
Allen	19,769	403,956	2,845	48,425	7,411	5,039
Ashland	18,972	477,037	12,025	296,489	17,079	16,817
Ashtabula	8,837	342,420	8,420	228,556	49,913	49,498
Athens	16,801	598,156	3,010	47,497	11,308	14,014
Auglaize	16,930	289,490	5,053	83,882	5,457	5,086
Belmont	25,559	700,911	12,841	269,769	18,907	16,276
Brown	34,457	924,435	6,725	78,670	8,893	5,995
Butler	51,666	2,275,145	6,258	136,490	6,595	7,020
Carroll	10,695	223,602	10,432	175,509	13,796	11,113
Champaign	35,898	952,762	6,549	160,196	11,247	12,036
Clark	31,606	934,942	5,625	134,084	13,030	13,455
Clermont	31,930	909,597	9,113	158,219	14,055	13,231
Clinton	45,389	1,382,012	4,336	84,610	11,480	8,741
Columbiana	13,859	288,478	13,778	320,488	19,348	17,896
Coshocton	29,034	753,958	8,097	97,236	14,553	10,245
Crawford	29,233	619,171	9,448	272,875	12,774	15,473
Cuyahoga	8,309	282,736	8,124	168,989	32,812	32,099
Darke	31,701	520,931	6,738	134,161	10,311	11,022
Defiance	9,281	197,893	3,095	66,136	6,235	5,391
Delaware	26,532	662,740	3,983	80,449	19,748	18,513
Erie	14,202	353,024	4,765	113,693	9,876	10,944
Fairfield	41,192	1,065,633	7,080	122,992	10,697	10,315
Fayette	46,468	1,698,026	1,173	26,853	6,080	4,874
Franklin	55,507	1,591,252	6,314	111,929	13,037	11,760
Fulton	10,135	270,056	3,605	86,974	11,750	12,714
Gallia	20,100	461,682	3,815	45,584	8,200	7,441
Geauga	4,725	132,397	4,992	121,585	34,650	26,215
Greene	41,343	1,486,020	4,206	92,298	7,226	7,513
Guernsey	18,403	413,751	7,352	111,536	18,390	12,216
Hamilton	28,002	1,093,779	6,171	137,909	13,631	14,784
Hancock	27,906	748,820	6,207	130,081	10,248	11,212
Hardin	15,565	262,624	3,095	49,989	7,304	5,513
Harrison	13,046	349,339	6,617	121,619	18,912	13,106
Henry	7,382	189,152	1,663	33,291	4,497	5,057
Highland	52,928	1,610,424	3,157	42,514	12,406	7,858
Hocking	15,878	353,888	3,552	44,745	7,673	6,065
Holmes	17,272	424,128	8,706	167,972	12,476	12,350
Huron	19,979	535,350	10,622	256,812	24,800	23,185
Jackson	16,593	323,791	4,030	44,558	9,790	7,894
Jefferson	12,445	255,506	9,439	182,273	14,146	10,803
Knox	29,231	788,356	6,696	123,745	18,735	16,053
Lake	5,143	209,691	2,830	74,770	15,210	16,883
Lawrence	15,801	370,560	2,281	22,093	3,493	3,215
Licking	48,647	1,098,694	9,222	149,888	25,849	20,277
Logan	26,966	670,182	4,539	103,084	10,569	10,756
Lorain	12,712	405,871	6,089	143,096	30,697	27,234
Lucas	6,410	217,448	1,814	42,222	10,672	11,842
Madison	37,627	1,296,122	3,806	49,312	11,889	11,586
Mahoning	9,753	242,498	10,022	240,552	25,151	23,426
Marion	26,475	625,204	5,152	117,145	13,478	12,122
Medina	12,642	403,074	9,974	241,512	26,396	22,211
Meigs	14,109	360,447	2,539	35,722	11,332	11,261
Mercer	17,335	291,446	5,227	85,556	5,844	5,150
Miami	40,403	879,689	8,277	205,887	4,617	4,626
Monroe	16,273	404,021	8,335	121,029	10,687	6,969

TABLE 6—*Of Corn, Oats and Meadow*—Continued.

COUNTIES.	CORN.		OATS.		MEADOW.	
	Acres planted.	Bushels produced.	Acres sown.	Bushels produced.	Acres.	Tons of hay
Montgomery	34,975	1,165,759	10,733	266,773	5,607	5,967
Morgan	16,420	432,531	3,090	49,085	11,529	9,429
Morrow	16,639	409,854	7,534	163,484	20,476	19,171
Muskingum	38,844	785,608	6,959	101,480	20,378	14,840
Noble	20,144	574,494	5,017	86,511	12,258	9,672
Ottawa	4,577	139,027	1,088	41,410	3,667	7,336
Paulding	2,947	66,753	356	7,522	2,307	2,115
Perry	18,057	491,760	4,032	53,255	12,806	10,499
Pickaway	63,523	2,164,112	2,291	36,266	8,402	4,175
Pike	21,954	528,409	3,008	30,592	4,508	2,716
Portage	8,766	339,096	7,875	196,839	34,720	31,264
Preble	35,549	916,967	7,225	163,167	5,171	4,057
Putnam	16,080	323,272	1,506	31,604	5,773	5,141
Richland	25,344	589,837	16,696	409,779	17,657	18,282
Ross	57,063	1,484,646	2,512	23,607	7,586	3,685
Sandusky	15,194	444,355	5,827	154,152	9,103	10,324
Scioto	20,920	656,048	3,482	36,346	4,849	4,902
Seneca	24,392	621,951	12,487	307,125	15,249	16,625
Shelby	20,156	401,813	8,305	183,614	7,780	6,666
Stark	17,892	599,613	14,505	362,499	13,883	16,492
Summit	10,527	405,462	7,931	212,122	17,944	17,047
Trumbull	9,469	397,689	9,063	218,777	47,251	43,823
Tuscarawas	20,547	500,904	12,591	243,528	16,519	15,204
Union	26,201	638,738	2,961	56,907	13,426	12,428
Van Wert	10,356	169,322	914	20,864	4,548	5,220
Vinton	10,633	213,352	1,855	24,435	7,703	5,578
Warren	42,172	536,163	8,118	144,971	9,678	10,773
Washington	23,605	518,538	5,121	75,741	17,143	13,896
Wayne	21,737	614,348	18,764	430,090	17,784	19,384
Williams	11,585	252,253	5,058	122,272	7,090	8,316
Wood	16,291	376,557	4,005	92,581	9,847	10,787
Wyandot	20,542	509,731	3,929	85,215	11,945	10,803
Total	2,027,811	54,614,617	548,019	11,317,561	1,195,560	1,095,489

TABLE 7.—*Of Clover, Flax and Potatoes.*

COUNTIES.	CLOVER.				FLAX.			POTATOES.	
	Acres.	Tons of hay.	Bushels of seed.	Ac's plow'd under for manure.	Acres (number of.)	Bushels of seed.	Pounds of fibre.	Acres planted.	Bushels produced.
Adams	7,874	1,432	878	492	123	904	3,955	283	20,120
Allen	5,226	3,247	3,370	394	3,726	16,808	24,670	590	37,848
Ashland	10,341	8,247	6,564	175	1,671	9,025	3,342	1,064	83,076
Ashtabula	957	1,357	95	168	310	2,969	41,845	1,513	170,500
Athens	1,020	1,740	350	.....	170	1,774	12,309	636	39,351
Auglaize	2,250	1,283	823	116	1,459	8,034	2,177	590	16,746
Belmont	7,161	4,673	1,105	233	172	1,212	11,773	801	66,297
Brown	3,001	700	238	223	93	408	4,266	672	42,996
Butler	7,125	1,315	302	2,088	1,527	11,568	8,490	1,228	76,747
Carroll	3,624	2,387	1,415	172	201	2,121	10,740	453	34,820
Champaign	4,998	3,450	1,254	334	1,850	12,978	3,401	624	33,537
Clark	3,278	2,495	843	739	2,247	16,609	72,279	901	54,974
Clermont	2,295	730	92	389	165	1,022	2,534	3,311	84,847
Clinton	1,774	731	106	252	941	4,826	1,315	870	33,193
Columbiana	9,242	8,589	5,393	130	1,036	8,970	19,526	957	78,555
Coshocton	3,235	1,402	781	80	126	665	3,101	757	46,777
Crawford	7,562	9,568	4,956	69	1,131	7,219	10,459	796	53,450
Cuyahoga	676	825	76	49	16	129	1,826	2,607	199,876
Darke	9,019	4,941	1,361	1,558	6,938	39,610	12,654	1,479	26,240
Defiance	4,444	4,198	1,292	613	353	2,498	33,005	548	33,386
Delaware	2,802	2,768	808	122	4,702	27,073	1,041,521	747	28,903
Erie	3,748	3,783	2,268	650	5	57	312	987	94,744
Fairfield	4,750	2,530	1,553	249	200	1,041	5,805	907	47,297
Fayette	890	96	4	54	414	3,624	1,950	185	14,598
Franklin	2,309	1,644	321	91	409	3,827	6,003	2,540	109,069
Fulton	4,591	5,276	2,921	474	131	826	13,876	696	69,409
Gallia	1,166	356	32	220	112	641	5,842	603	45,368
Geauga	614	515	7	12	130	1,395	6,547	889	89,402
Greene	4,241	2,408	381	694	3,721	23,995	225,606	811	49,278
Guernsey	1,123	635	125	10	222	1,312	6,728	460	21,951
Hamilton	2,863	1,884	61	533	18	157	405	4,556	309,495
Hancock	8,938	7,567	6,311	650	800	5,839	7,079	895	65,091
Hardin	2,596	1,943	739	113	1,230	5,491	630	515	25,669
Harrison	2,106	1,588	256	.....	98	642	3,866	361	19,221
Henry	1,320	1,230	747	104	210	1,013	21,245	438	32,179
Highland	2,708	735	379	192	199	1,087	6,918	600	38,183
Hocking	2,577	770	443	229	269	1,728	9,458	517	26,654
Holmes	9,197	6,126	4,549	1,200	240	1,596	6,375	719	48,747
Huron	7,869	7,377	4,672	508	588	4,675	14,277	1,125	90,596
Jackson	783	55	19	106	142	702	4,756	423	27,782
Jefferson	4,724	4,095	632	45	70	506	4,515	580	35,072
Knox	3,979	3,085	213	105	2,254	12,719	23,924	892	67,476
Lake	1,453	2,161	477	224	57	520	16,042	1,826	187,684
Lawrence	1,861	474	144	296	86	148	2,223	423	27,052
Licking	2,727	1,818	407	279	307	2,015	9,624	1,011	60,746
Logan	4,793	3,578	1,838	472	2,258	14,423	1,598	543	29,354
Lorain	1,601	1,736	916	19	50	534	1,361	1,232	107,578
Lucas	1,994	2,208	1,578	222	58	507	7,300	1,119	107,082
Madison	586	585	2	20	878	6,689	161	313	14,083
Mahoning	6,305	7,171	5,522	49	3,263	25,024	106,550	1,030	84,550
Marion	5,121	4,789	3,202	145	1,066	6,797	39,288	565	22,111

TABLE 7—*Clover, Flax and Potatoes*—Continued.

COUNTIES.	CLOVER.				FLAX.			POTATOES.	
	Acres.	Tons of hay.	Bushels of seed.	Ac's plow'd under for manure.	Acres (number of.)	Bushels of seed.	Pounds of fibre.	Acres planted.	Bushels produced.
Medina	6,409	6,777	4,652	84	1,005	7,620	26,578	1,055	81,134
Meigs	1,162	427	110	411	151	845	7,892	936	58,391
Mercer	4,522	2,965	1,393	805	3,581	19,322	3,502	653	21,552
Miami	7,103	3,086	1,217	1,527	4,769	36,565	209,150	863	36,977
Monroe	2,511	1,239	919	62	270	1,777	20,544	712	39,238
Montgomery	17,455	6,870	2,486	3,868	5,151	37,506	38,368	1,168	61,604
Morgan	2,385	1,837	710	77	193	1,523	12,720	530	29,793
Morrow	2,996	3,469	1,598	54	3,651	23,258	24,345	704	28,153
Muskingum	3,444	2,409	585	185	187	1,183	4,860	1,487	89,806
Noble	2,205	1,092	348	62	245	1,360	15,155	505	26,840
Ottawa	751	927	532	121	6	49	5,335	723	55,284
Paulding	544	480	36	92	264	878	19,133	178	8,925
Perry	2,215	775	573	103	314	1,794	9,007	598	28,651
Pickaway	4,294	678	526	86	30	212	1,207	447	23,081
Pike	661	121	10	146	158	721	5,148	426	22,149
Portage	4,002	4,635	1,426	135	1,910	16,761	363,857	1,599	146,268
Preble	12,034	2,243	1,089	2,940	4,879	36,262	629	440	20,286
Putnam	2,278	1,828	1,790	225	445	2,743	3,612	684	29,754
Richland	13,679	11,536	6,165	341	3,300	16,009	3,549	1,161	96,019
Ross	3,942	419	17	828	92	383	4,436	659	34,013
Sandusky	7,293	6,906	6,685	374	241	2,261	18,018	981	75,273
Scioto	1,169	192	55	270	124	462	3,401	1,046	38,696
Seneca	13,717	11,695	9,381	948	572	3,031	6,159	1,224	76,121
Shelby	2,843	1,899	729	378	2,330	12,019	1,682	675	37,312
Stark	20,721	20,063	7,603	814	1,419	11,379	309,820	1,212	113,206
Summit	8,849	9,514	3,573	3,410	392	1,632	125,034	1,088	104,638
Trumbull	1,734	2,225	433	20	2,707	21,772	235,063	1,587	179,359
Tuscarawas	10,431	9,804	3,403	342	609	4,109	7,393	1,017	49,897
Union	2,442	1,692	121	116	1,043	5,561	81,033	571	25,208
Van Wert	2,960	2,923	1,555	173	2,595	17,127	1,394	335	14,077
Vinton	140	52	76	20	187	1,111	10,836	336	18,562
Warren	3,412	1,066	234	681	1,495	9,983	4,674	1,122	58,515
Washington	3,088	1,969	862	250	286	1,638	18,096	1,556	88,948
Wayne	16,187	16,231	8,607	202	1,142	12,397	7,069	1,326	98,679
Williams	8,515	8,900	3,552	298	332	2,602	3,648	631	46,035
Wood	3,329	3,671	2,970	98	391	3,076	82,470	739	58,984
Wyandot	5,025	4,564	2,764	204	262	1,341	1,901	623	46,310
Total	403,884	301,475	151,606	37,111	95,170	624,224	3,582,170	80,785	5,297,498

TABLE 8—*Of Butter, Cheese, Sorghum, Tobacco, Iron and Coal.*

COUNTIES.	TOBACCO.		BUTTER.	CHEESE.	STONE COAL.	PIG IRON.	SORGHUM.		
	Acres planted.	Pounds produced.	Number of pounds.	Number of pounds.	Bushels mined.	Tons manufactured.	Number of acres.	Pounds of sugar.	Gallons of syrup.
Adams	389	229,205	204,190	3,452	.....	.....	530	898	41,850
Allen	41	24,019	269,465	11,643	.....	.....	229	881	12,912
Ashland	17	7,929	720,491	129,979	.....	.....	251	.....	13,741
Ashtabula	225	283,695	963,725	3,092,226	.....	.....	15	220	1,259
Athens	643	683,370	272,559	49,317	2,414,700	.....	634	.....	75,961
Auglaize	62	31,197	130,903	1,641	.....	.....	143	114	4,818
Belmont	2,576	2,248,944	480,424	11,771	1,466,937	2,400	748	1,260	74,415
Brown	3,594	2,684,503	264,984	5,924	.....	.....	602	1,386	5,623
Butler	1,018	887,441	368,894	1,986	.....	.....	394	790	43,734
Carroll	4	2,405	343,576	6,217	148,165	.....	190	161	12,796
Champ'gn	101	52,417	359,199	31,168	.....	.....	281	97	17,570
Clarke	129	102,865	236,019	8,256	.....	.....	336	201	27,863
Clermont	1,683	1,066,756	240,341	1,265	.....	.....	776	333	57,718
Clinton	327	199,328	281,431	16,361	.....	.....	839	242	55,500
Columbi'a	24	6,020	398,717	76,231	1,327,024	.....	198	329	11,103
Coshocton	52	24,773	334,127	2,909	702,730	.....	612	287	43,429
Crawford	29	13,188	390,106	1,229	.....	.....	185	9	10,132
Cuyahoga	3	4,670	666,630	959,719	.....	.....	57	260	5,995
Darke	941	528,499	335,773	1,941	.....	.....	418	196	16,291
Defiance	237	139,898	220,655	8,765	.....	.....	200	.....	13,852
Delaware	82	43,197	385,040	8,752	.....	.....	259	96	17,804
Erie	49	38,236	236,820	22,070	.....	.....	178	775	18,697
Fairfield	224	152,979	362,735	8,110	.....	.....	604	.....	42,347
Fayette	89	53,164	161,976	2,355	.....	.....	310	63	28,770
Franklin	112	25,515	329,392	10,274	.....	.....	976	609	44,119
Fulton	15	10,032	352,044	26,614	.....	.....	163	150	11,858
Gallia	213	124,028	204,354	15,739	252,310	.....	769	.....	61,888
Geauga	11	8,141	534,234	4,095,584	.....	.....	1	26	163
Greene	1,580	1,319,943	365,415	1,160	.....	.....	445	350	31,285
Guernsey	3,113	869,282	308,945	6,473	159,072	.....	791	320	60,986
Hamilton	191	119,203	265,394	720	.....	.....	234	1,895	17,899
Hancock	15	5,174	449,508	6,276	.....	.....	281	.....	18,499
Hardin	13	7,289	166,239	4,593	.....	.....	60	290	3,076
Harrison	50	34,262	313,233	6,317	289,755	.....	328	5	26,248
Henry	10	2,989	128,900	.....	.....	.....	190	3,369	.....
Highland	409	242,445	247,365	8,041	.....	.....	851	674	81,741
Hocking	563	334,194	188,858	1,876	661,975	1,142	559	60	42,370
Holmes	15	8,990	447,300	11,860	75,200	.....	324	410	23,690
Huron	48	51,458	915,958	47,134	.....	.....	231	81	19,327
Jackson	54	17,393	143,487	26,356	284,793	9,185	520	1,542	36,598
Jefferson	18	10,243	294,163	11,170	1,414,635	.....	279	198	18,556
Knox	106	75,567	469,268	10,406	.....	.....	336	8	21,406
Lake	74	66,790	467,870	229,882	.....	.....	65	10	7,481
Lawrence	295	268,512	106,254	11,229	359,317	13,655	441	445	32,925
Licking	128	85,403	507,060	48,054	1,760	.....	513	146	45,325
Logan	58	29,081	322,152	4,487	.....	.....	177	100	13,748
Lorain	18	23,098	816,121	1,007,467	.....	1,250	204	15	24,112
Lucas	74	37,469	169,068	16,918	.....	.....	82	120	5,258
Madison	16	9,018	138,714	29,440	.....	.....	344	637	16,098
Mahoning	6	5,025	488,330	105,537	2,280,788	.....	31	7	2,123
Marion	15	6,258	253,511	2,334	.....	.....	133	97	7,107
Medina	43	32,237	714,925	627,354	4,000	.....	59	.....	3,349
Meigs	82	47,109	238,264	36,596	7,494,088	.....	731	70	60,076
Mercer	55	23,494	150,482	11,820	.....	.....	218	.....	7,882
Miami	1,333	1,045,154	282,553	7,895	.....	.....	386	470	27,772

TABLE 8—*Of Butter, Cheese, Sorghum, Tobacco, &c., &c.*—Continued.

COUNTIES.	TOBACCO.		BUTTER.	CHEESE.	STONE COAL.	PIG IRON.	SORGHUM.		
	Acres planted.	Pounds produced.	Number of pounds.	Number of pounds.	Bushels mined.	Tons manufactured.	Number of acres.	Pounds of sugar.	Gallons of syrup.
Monroe	4,600	3,364,603	230,174	81,898	36,772	.....	627	185	51,456
Montg'my	7,253	7,720,223	360,988	800	.....	.....	497	.....	40,870
Morgan	1,373	1,761,569	291,628	17,414	98,217	.....	676	195	72,501
Morrow	15	9,565	388,330	717	.....	.....	212	295	13,217
Muskin'm	63	37,229	463,722	5,244	1,362,927	.....	813	93	82,377
Noble	5,107	4,399,168	317,770	18,067	199,197	.....	805	187	77,278
Ottawa	8	3,674	66,671	7,111	.....	.....	50	179	3,022
Paulding	8	2,865	71,366	440	.....	.....	39	.....	2,958
Perry	422	235,451	346,316	4,632	812,634	.....	553	140	47,572
Pickaway	41	19,851	195,612	1,619	.....	.....	394	.....	34,428
Pike	94	52,604	74,461	799	.....	.....	459	275	32,438
Portage	22	16,100	800,419	2,879,837	1,125	.....	35	15	2,862
Preble	1,394	1,114,029	338,685	3,476	.....	.....	409	20	31,796
Putnam	56	21,271	187,139	2,622	.....	.....	163	.....	3,849
Richland	52	29,551	570,685	6,273	.....	.....	308	15	14,038
Ross	165	70,239	215,720	8,571	.....	.....	552	310	33,128
Sandusky	14	8,345	228,880	1,850	.....	.....	293	301	24,839
Scioto	63	33,755	100,050	967	28,750	23,072	371	217	29,091
Seneca	32	13,379	458,175	10,919	.....	.....	308	217	23,935
Shelby	492	321,421	222,222	1,929	.....	.....	196	24	10,476
Stark	111	68,868	623,227	23,112	1,226,313	.....	174	104	11,998
Summit	33	25,056	647,224	1,403,072	793,368	.....	93	342	6,511
Trumbull	29	26,546	1,267,931	3,521,903	1,331,070	.....	11	30	683
Tusca'was	107	52,931	511,938	59,362	562,510	.....	440	1,736	30,078
Union	25	13,951	275,072	83,127	.....	.....	136	6	7,707
Van Wert	47	12,087	186,177	1,535	.....	.....	130	.....	5,649
Vinton	222	121,898	77,208	2,624	93,136	.....	385	.....	32,356
Warren	1,689	1,400,745	301,820	6,312	.....	.....	605	709	55,333
Wash'gt'n	2,318	1,546,516	379,194	31,978	141,231	.....	972	.....	90,976
Wayne	64	39,906	664,268	23,175	863,400	.....	207	54	12,008
Williams	31	8,541	358,354	13,525	.....	.....	143	99	7,223
Wood	9	4,740	251,856	11,011	.....	.....	337	894	18,633
Wyandot	31	12,152	239,852	1,936	.....	.....	151	15	9,147
Totals	47,262	37,022,323	31,121,275	19,130,750	26,887,899	50,704	31,255	27,359	2,347,578

Table 9—Of Maple Sugar, and Sheep Killed and Injured.

Counties.	Maple Sugar.		Dogs.	Sheep Killed.		Sheep Injured		Aggregate value of sheep killed and wounded.
	Number of pounds.	Gallons of syrup.	Number.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Estimate of injury done.	
Adams	19,434	4,665	2,054	631	$1,996 00	169	$351 00	$2,347 00
Allen	57,519	3,570	2,295	244	704 50	168	323 50	1,028 00
Ashland	170,999	37,928	1,969	308	995 00	294	455 00	1,450 00
Ashtabula	348,576	1,273	1,416	220	873 50	163	206 00	1,079 50
Athens	22,310	1,967	1,593	407	1,540 00	107	209 00	1,749 00
Auglaize	44,148	2,015	1,401	286	680 00	149	207 00	887 00
Belmont	19,572	6,013	3,017	625	2,247 00	759	1,793 00	4,040 00
Brown	7,765	2,246	2,529	381	1,356 00	207	427 00	1,783 00
Butler	19,930	13,433	2,972	311	1,746 50	62	148 50	1,895 00
Carroll	7,672	1,081	1,586	153	366 00	186	308 00	674 00
Champaign	128,662	8,086	2,376	517	2,261 00	463	1,388 00	3,649 00
Clarke	13,996	2,082	1,944	393	1,415 00	281	833 00	2,248 00
Clermont	1,959	1,417	2,059	354	1,480 00	143	245 00	1,725 00
Clinton	112,299	7,179	2,432	386	1,449 00	279	458 00	1,907 00
Columbiana	89,291	7,469	2,313	264	848 75	324	490 00	1,338 75
Coshocton	31,184	2,475	2,644	398	1,288 00	274	399 00	1,687 00
Crawford	63,376	3,763	2,044	518	1,647 50	543	549 00	2,196 50
Cuyahoga	124,424	2,892	1,439	468	1,483 50	221	325 00	1,808 50
Darke	63,506	9,328	4,591	225	728 00	123	229 00	957 00
Defiance	32,929	1,008	1,166	144	406 00	66	63 00	469 00
Delaware	139,140	12,577	1,928	343	1,145 00	362	788 00	1,933 00
Erie	15,056	391	617	257	955 00	151	570 00	1,525 00
Fairfield	75,737	6,838	3,223	571	1,913 00	425	681 50	2,594 50
Fayette	3,361	734	1,840	442	1,485 00	345	460 00	1,945 00
Franklin	29,296	3,515	2,523	430	1,809 00	652	1,109 00	2,918 00
Fulton	25,152	1,068	1,265	239	668 50	107	141 00	809 50
Gallia	11,683	1,775	2,146	599	1,443 00	119	210 50	1,653 50
Geauga	479,265	1,698	936	197	565 50	63	109 00	674 50
Greene	94,821	12,165	2,155	436	1,757 00	319	800 00	2,557 00
Guernsey	9,944	1,295	2,050	362	1,042 00	313	757 00	1,799 00
Hamilton	1,498	2,687	4,816	95	499 00	34	126 00	625 00
Hancock	135,467	5,793	2,710	362	1,101 00	283	491 00	1,592 00
Hardin	102,039	5,684	1,648	277	849 00	112	216 00	1,065 00
Harrison	15,065	6,649	1,590	209	717 00	171	386 00	1,103 00
Henry	16,904	2,845	785	53	185 00	10	30 00	215 00
Highland	42,891	4,144	2,710	567	1,867 00	290	527 00	2,394 00
Hocking	13,591	1,700	2,048	232	663 00	103	151 50	814 50
Holmes	57,640	2,820	1,904	274	842 00	367	470 00	1,312 00
Huron	123,789	2,078	2,145	288	1,019 50	876	319 00	1,338 50
Jackson	4,042	378	3,109	354	869 50	91	141 00	1,010 50
Jefferson	13,129	5,702	1,669	499	1,745 00	321	624 00	2,369 00
Knox	142,671	7,762	2,383	478	1,747 00	425	807 50	2,554 50
Lake	82,874	626	615	228	594 00	64	116 00	710 00
Lawrence	3,802	407	2,420	354	680 00	44	98 00	778 00
Licking	193,311	10,681	4,477	588	1,894 00	721	966 00	2,860 00
Logan	350,174	11,070	2,132	374	1,584 00	292	694 00	2,278 00
Lorain	155,804	1,509	1,689	401	1,354 00	336	544 00	1,898 00
Lucas	3,346	75	997	231	645 00	92	113 00	758 00
Madison	4,284	318	1,609	484	1,882 00	358	433 00	2,315 00
Mahoning	178,146	12,014	2,200	432	1,330 00	841	1,080 00	2,410 00
Marion	50,252	1,970	1,695	402	1,346 00	753	1,079 00	2,425 00
Medina	283,845	6,900	1,735	149	562 00	211	269 00	831 00
Meigs	14,721	1,000	2,192	462	1,118 00	79	124 00	1,242 00
Mercer	32,334	2,593	2,032	207	501 00	61	139 00	640 00
Miami	59,613	11,678	2,441	430	1,620 00	144	276 00	1,896 00

Table 9—Maple Sugar, &c.—Continued.

Counties.	Maple Sugar.		Dogs.	Sheep Killed.		Sheep Injured		Aggregate value of sheep killed and wounded.
	Number of pounds.	Gallons of syrup.	Number.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Estimate of injury done.	
Monroe	14,599	1,088	2,759	577	$1,537 50	209	$372 00	$1,909 50
Montgomery	117,146	19,423	3,177	295	1,045 00	39	89 00	1,134 00
Morgan	13,444	1,551	1,973	378	1,216 50	328	506 50	1,723 00
Morrow	126,434	6,437	1,618	217	891 00	311	572 00	1,463 00
Muskingum	8,885	2,250	3,322	815	2,531 00	439	693 00	3,224 00
Noble	11,178	2,100	2,503	517	1,364 00	226	355 00	1,719 00
Ottawa	6,648	326	706	177	501 00	72	140 00	641 00
Paulding	16,160	971	656	82	198 00	7	5 00	203 00
Perry	39,285	6,023	1,911	351	1,250 00	211	589 00	1,839 00
Pickaway	21,732	3,609	3,016	448	1,714 00	336	757 00	2,471 00
Pike	7,460	8,694	1,625	417	1,155 00	40	70 00	1,225 00
Portage	404,117	8,812	1,559	274	996 00	277	466 00	1,462 00
Preble	61,179	10,253	2,585	294	1,243 00	130	243 00	1,486 00
Putnam	39,696	1,953	1,332	403	1,103 00	132	81 00	1,184 00
Richland	152,384	10,785	2,828	560	2,024 00	316	605 00	2,629 00
Ross	35,296	8,726	3,501	755	2,150 00	276	565 00	2,715 00
Sandusky	20,456	1,173	1,597	186	499 00	132	181 00	680 00
Scioto	5,769	616	1,370	637	1,476 00	166	84 00	1,560 00
Seneca	80,564	2,923	2,107	336	1,249 00	270	553 00	1,802 00
Shelby	36,945	3,507	2,290	238	848 00	197	355 00	1,203 00
Stark	84,805	7,146	3,179	556	1,704 50	426	810 00	2,514 50
Summit	104,990	2,741	1,384	390	1,399 00	121	289 00	1,688 00
Trumbull	263,373	12,821	1,648	428	1,567 50	674	1,020 00	2,587 50
Tuscarawas	35,819	3,616	3,190	476	1,472 75	395	660 50	2,133 25
Union	254,252	7,582	1,669	220	829 00	172	418 00	1,247 00
Van Wert	27,886	1,370	1,259	158	393 00	29	45 00	438 00
Vinton	20,807	1,225	1,302	313	1,021 00	68	103 00	1,124 00
Warren	123,412	18,203	1,966	413	1,871 00	323	696 00	2,567 00
Washington	13,562	2,325	3,469	513	1,436 00	267	481 00	1,917 00
Wayne	97,540	6,363	2,472	331	1,160 00	355	511 00	1,671 00
Williams	87,727	2,878	1,645	202	532 00	174	419 00	951 00
Wood	34,359	1,687	1,541	280	734 00	149	176 00	910 00
Wyandot	40,901	4,401	1,701	399	1,988 00	474	1,256 00	3,244 00
Totals	6,753,048	444,606	185,034	32,175	106,607 00	22,657	39,419 00	146,026 00

TABLE 10.—*Of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs.*

COUNTIES.	HORSES.		CATTLE.		SHEEP.		HOGS.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
Adams	6,672	$397,675	14,132	$166,749	24,148	$65,380	22,620	$57,812
Allen	7,104	307,966	14,707	122,499	41,762	90,130	22,396	32,649
Ashland	8,255	422,650	17,816	150,268	81,946	236,426	18,565	47,208
Ashtabula	9,195	461,965	35,513	507,880	103,503	244,218	4,601	17,857
Athens	5,978	334,420	16,696	215,682	55,316	203,609	11,303	38,730
Auglaize	6,332	293,644	13,509	117,329	24,490	54,315	19,300	28,093
Belmont	10,913	652,307	17,954	233,153	141,171	514,463	17,983	65,806
Brown	9,392	597,084	14,069	189,840	21,643	82,600	29,539	94,006
Butler	11,375	803,422	14,770	232,438	10,684	40,399	39,629	153,596
Carroll	4,906	270,323	9,494	88,791	127,249	344,978	7,241	16,437
Champaign	9,191	619,116	17,888	284,567	56,076	235,239	23,479	91,155
Clark	9,077	592,947	16,433	274,601	63,487	233,614	23,441	90,996
Clermont	9,835	649,650	13,018	197,653	16,285	56,530	24,987	77,196
Clinton	9,679	587,944	16,631	264,614	46,786	149,831	45,793	151,783
Columbiana	8,861	492,939	15,761	176,596	155,891	440,941	10,775	34,103
Coshocton	8,862	457,642	17,305	165,251	117,730	394,196	16,822	46,579
Crawford	8,356	432,455	17,437	167,076	84,676	284,316	24,051	58,121
Cuyahoga	11,010	632,767	20,516	335,283	67,642	194,940	6,337	25,170
Darke	10,135	576,266	21,030	193,620	25,700	65,112	37,636	67,282
Defiance	4,821	235,516	12,266	111,905	19,572	46,836	13,590	21,796
Delaware	8,313	481,490	15,827	195,747	98,770	375,185	19,579	53,608
Erie	5,764	349,961	8,955	139,157	55,215	171,018	7,528	23,207
Fairfield	10,948	572,137	22,663	230,926	49,908	145,239	33,576	110,955
Fayette	9,292	573,435	20,049	491,742	52,837	208,480	46,074	189,306
Franklin	14,380	849,518	21,057	311,925	40,142	149,642	42,506	178,123
Fulton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gallia	5,585	306,033	12,643	145,180	27,984	66,271	12,821	28,283
Geauga	5,394	285,016	24,202	414,901	54,522	160,592	2,656	11,424
Greene	10,473	707,334	15,363	303,339	39,118	138,149	36,686	168,348
Guernsey	7,889	393,946	13,649	134,181	126,181	365,983	11,573	31,629
Hamilton	16,026	1,243,178	17,124	341,760	5,489	19,050	27,083	109,339
Hancock	9,857	398,236	21,969	170,477	59,187	157,899	30,946	51,258
Hardin	5,581	273,807	13,057	132,610	28,816	84,790	14,969	23,185
Harrison	5,593	339,438	8,891	103,925	151,885	551,993	7,026	23,411
Henry	3,134	118,770	7,068	66,202	9,310	22,895	7,872	9,871
Highland	11,503	672,959	19,968	269,352	37,117	101,673	46,059	158,581
Hocking	5,131	252,273	11,342	99,347	35,049	82,713	11,456	25,557
Holmes	7,044	342,828	14,886	117,484	67,592	189,929	16,286	35,084
Huron	9,955	525,107	20,557	274,205	126,926	325,310	14,265	43,632
Jackson	4,296	226,164	13,951	180,851	23,000	52,790	10,885	19,722
Jefferson	6,374	396,114	10,295	123,530	135,492	464,767	8,356	27,053
Knox	9,684	486,214	16,507	166,469	134,898	495,883	19,339	52,620
Lake	4,404	237,760	10,663	177,869	48,139	133,397	2,244	10,770
Lawrence	3,581	227,800	11,100	182,520	11,988	23,140	10,762	23,853
Licking	12,619	694,277	22,709	276,573	216,487	794,093	23,635	79,482
Logan	8,517	478,392	16,441	204,505	53,221	192,058	18,184	52,110
Lorain	9,866	539,609	25,490	392,784	138,250	423,877	9,462	31,854
Lucas	4,221	197,220	8,762	96,294	17,614	35,462	6,475	11,302
Madison	7,349	457,644	16,710	463,509	115,119	498,830	21,088	94,595
Mahoning	7,803	447,642	17,167	255,926	113,488	352,527	7,862	30,118
Marion	7,309	387,636	16,495	209,721	85,660	338,107	16,998	44,447
Medina	7,902	486,832	18,159	259,106	127,981	455,899	8,261	27,824
Meigs	4,946	298,[illegible]	12,371	179,086	27,866	82,528	9,531	24,637
Mercer	6,119	2[illegible]	12,881	96,255	22,690	49,752	21,300	30,403
Miami	9,071	6[illegible]786	14,803	166,268	19,614	71,565	30,544	114,480
Monroe	[illegible]1	298,016	15,920	167,581	41,055	109,038	10,898	25,983
Montgomery	11,[illegible]5	799,474	18,149	208,248	11,471	31,201	28,124	90,192
Morgan	6,843	362,971	16,563	157,571	65,058	205,806	13,109	37,094
Morrow	7,659	374,927	14,570	146,450	103,920	337,947	14,197	34,534

TABLE 10.—*Of Horses, Cattle, &c.*—Continued.

COUNTIES.	HORSES.		CATTLE.		SHEEP.		HOGS.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
Muskingum	11,634	$581,147	25,957	259,359	140,085	400,921	21,987	65,286
Noble	7,032	332,802	16,193	133,936	56,937	127,227	12,631	36,714
Ottawa	2,739	138,494	5,205	67,949	15,344	33,969	6,797	12,816
Paulding	1,732	78,431	6,537	66,721	4,918	10,005	6,924	9,591
Perry	6,328	293,074	16,115	134,526	78,041	205,689	14,221	37,828
Pickaway	11,051	682,928	25,375	538,798	29,587	107,598	47,750	200,044
Pike	4,551	268,573	8,339	110,889	15,793	39,748	14,063	36,647
Portage	7,689	432,489	25,143	419,106	121,566	386,586	5,270	21,824
Preble	8,590	648,587	15,079	213,473	15,035	60,565	36,365	146,742
Putnam	5,381	234,852	14,248	110,533	21,280	43,173	16,242	22,864
Richland	10,211	579,390	19,517	201,171	82,861	304,165	24,619	68,236
Ross	11,494	700,631	22,590	409,798	29,688	84,489	47,292	184,172
Sandusky	9,053	409,277	16,594	142,425	45,522	108,441	18,213	35,713
Scioto	4,680	310,221	11,842	180,137	11,062	27,003	15,819	68,960
Seneca	11,153	618,182	20,273	192,464	104,498	355,355	24,921	62,791
Shelby	7,025	369,937	12,640	115,654	31,458	112,444	19,150	42,664
Stark	12,100	649,167	24,727	236,523	128,198	321,651	24,341	64,831
Summit	6,982	475,095	18,299	271,207	82,029	275,478	10,662	36,549
Trumbull	9,240	531,745	34,011	541,115	119,703	381,047	6,094	25,290
Tuscarawas	9,467	477,827	20,300	167,649	127,517	357,079	18,110	38,105
Union	8,149	436,038	15,400	217,184	58,283	239,004	18,409	59,576
Van Wert	4,198	184,228	10,794	83,532	17,105	35,317	13,647	17,336
Vinton	3,248	161,304	9,993	118,531	31,217	83,869	6,878	15,443
Warren	10,137	705,264	14,320	228,185	19,522	79,994	32,353	140,774
Washington	7,539	412,852	19,309	246,413	56,278	165,460	12,420	35,625
Wayne	12,017	611,546	26,128	227,721	102,537	270,319	25,714	63,591
Williams	5,793	298,741	14,712	152,769	36,594	89,384	15,974	27,106
Wood	6,750	288,276	17,255	170,732	30,779	62,721	13,279	22,700
Wyandot	6,956	345,649	14,174	159,184	79,065	291,006	16,058	40,117
Totals	690,892	39,111,011	1,436,990	18,367,055	5,560,318	17,502,657	1,646,506	4,994,234

TABLE 11.—*Of the Number and Value of New Structures erected from July 1, 1863, to July 1, 1864.*

COUNTIES.	No.	Value.	REMARKS.
Adams	12	$44,000	
Allen	217	77,002	1 mill.
Ashland	56	1,907,400	
Ashtabula	59	21,480	5 factories, 5 mills, 3 shops, 2 stores.
Athens	31	10,280	2 mills.
Auglaize	90	39,955	5 shops, 4 saw-mills, 1 oil do., 1 distillery.
Belmont	40	33,060	
Brown	57	18,050	2 mills.
Butler	154	111,630	4 mills.
Carroll	21	7,000	
Champaign	85	38,280	1 factory, 2 mills.
Clark	96	89,400	3 mills (rebuilt).
Clermont	52	31,530	1 mill, 1 factory, 1 public building.
Clinton	21	16,455	
Columbiana	85	43,711	1 saw-mill, 1 grist-mill.
Coshocton	28	22,250	1 factory, 2 mills.
Crawford	133	45,024	4 mills, 3 factories.
Cuyahoga	257	76,770	2 factories, 1 mill.
Darke	97	44,675	3 mills.
Defiance	66	17,386	
Delaware	86	35,125	2 factories, 2 mills.
Erie	69	28,425	
Fairfield	59	23,710	1 mill, 1 warehouse.
Fayette	12	5,750	
Franklin	239	311,369	2 factories.
Fulton	.....	.....	Books of county burned.
Gallia	51	27,100	
Geauga	41	9,800	1 shop, 5 cheese factories, 1 store.
Greene	146	64,445	
Guernsey	22	6,150	
Hamilton	458	836,680	3 factories.
Hancock	103	39,070	6 school-houses, 1 church.
Hardin	61	28,350	3 mills.
Harrison	48	14,962	2 factories, 2 mills.
Henry	57	15,555	1 woolen factory.
Highland	40	19,535	2 mills.
Hocking	11	4,600	
Holmes	30	13,000	
Huron	112	40,830	7 shops, 1 store.
Jackson	21	13,550	1 mill, 1 saw-mill.
Jefferson	41	42,892	2 mills, 2 factories.
Knox	72	27,206	1 mill.
Lake	—	23,430	
Lawrence	16	11,350	1 saw-mill, 1 flouring mill.
Licking	97	47,178	3 factories, 1 public hall.
Logan	72	36,280	5 mills, 3 factories.
Lorain	118	48,100	[vators, 8 stores.
Lucas	269	187,940	7 factories, 5 warehouses and ele-
Madison	48	62,050	[mills, 28 houses.
Mahoning	112	48,682	5 factories, 2 rolling-mills, 2 saw-
Marion	59	30,653	
Medina	44	12,525	1 factory.
Meigs	30	16,940	2 stores, 1 shop, 1 engine-house.
Mercer	45	12,535	
Miami	100	52,975	4 factories.
Monroe	25	10,813	
Montgomery	372	161,650	4 factories.
Morgan	31	8,870	1 mill.
Morrow	73	30,492	1 mill.
Muskingum	46	28,902	2 distilleries.
Noble	15	4,135	1 steam mill.

Number and Value of New Structures, &c.—Continued.

Counties.	No.	Value.	Remarks.
Ottawa	27	$17,250	2 saw-mills, 1 warehouse.
Paulding	—	4,400	
Perry	9	2,500	
Pickaway	39	26,997	
Pike	24	16,675	
Portage	60	24,160	3 factories, 3 mills, 2 stores.
Preble	94	69,980	4 school-houses, 1 mill.
Putnam	46	10,230	3 mills, 1 ashery.
Richland	103	67,600	
Ross	41	46,430	
Sandusky	148	53,690	3 mills, 5 factories.
Scioto	23	10,131	5 factories, 1 storehouse.
Seneca	91	25,891	5 saw-mills.
Shelby	68	24,200	
Stark	100	59,470	7 public buildings, 2 factories.
Summit	131	90,413	1 mill, 20 factories, 1 ch'ch, 2 stores.
Trumbull	55	19,380	4 storehouses.
Tuscarawas	72	36,010	2 mills, 2 factories.
Union	49	20,255	3 stores, 1 mill, 1 tan-yard and shop.
Van Wert	81	25,825	1 mill, 2 factories.
Vinton	4	2,400	
Warren	—	53,632	
Washington	55	30,875	2 steam mills, 3 shops, 6 stores.
Wayne	146	55,670	6 factories.
Williams	101	26,860	1 saw-mill, 1 factory.
Wood	81	——	
Wyandot	56	19,550	1 machine shop.
	6692	$4,132,836	

TABLE 12.—*Marriages and Wills in Ohio, from the 1st of July, 1863, to 1st of July, 1864.*

Counties.	Marriages by License.	Marriages by Banns.	Wills.	Administrations.	Remarks.
Adams	165	....	17	31	
Allen	187	10	20	....	
Ashland	172	3	20	....	
Asbtabula	250	....	41	....	
Athens	181	....	13	....	
Auglaize	147	11	23	....	
Belmont	246	....	37	....	
Brown	220	....	36	....	
Butler	317	2	33	....	
Carroll	90	....	20	....	
Champaign	173	....	17	....	
Clark	242	....	20	....	
Clermont	264	3	34	....	
Clinton	155	....	14	....	
Columbiana	196	....	36	....	
Coshocton	185	....	28	....	
Crawford	201	....	....	....	
Cuyahoga	852	75	59	87	
Darke	264	....	9	....	
Defiance	124	....	3	....	
Delaware	185	....	25	....	
Erie	220	....	14	....	
Fairfield	214	....	32	....	
Fayette	120	....	10	....	
Franklin	546	....	34	....	
Fulton	....	....	....	....	Records burnt up.
Gallia	310	....	22	....	
Geauga	126	....	11	....	
Greene	223	....	26	....	
Guernsey	172	....	30	....	
Hamilton	2,181	126	151	267	
Hancock	256	....	18	....	
Hardin	153	....	13	26	
Harrison	109	....	29	....	
Henry	72	....	12	....	
Highland	261	....	34	....	
Hocking	127	....	12	....	
Holmes	144	....	31	....	
Huron	264	1	34	....	
Jackson	161	....	11	....	
Jefferson	206	....	28	....	
Knox	211	....	35	....	
Lake	132	4	25	....	
Lawrence	276	....	13	....	
Licking	292	1	37	....	
Logan	163	1	18	....	
Lorain	264	....	32	....	
Lucas	226	25	18	....	
Madison	122	....	7	....	
Mahoning	150	....	26	....	
Marion	139	....	7	....	
Medina	174	....	32	....	
Meigs	271	....	10	....	
Mercer	106	20	12	....	
Miami	282	....	32	....	
Monroe	211	....	20	....	

TABLE 12.—*Marriages and Wills in Ohio*—Continued.

Counties.	Marriages by License.	Marriages by Banns.	Wills.	Administrations.	Remarks.
Montgomery	483	2	56	....	
Morgan	181	....	16	....	
Morrow	151	....	29	....	
Muskingum	336	....	59	....	
Noble	225	....	11	....	
Ottawa	57	....	5	....	
Paulding	.....	....	....	....	No report.
Perry	151	....	25	33	
Pickaway	205	....	23	....	
Pike	90	....	16	....	
Portage	204	....	30	....	
Preble	188	....	19	....	
Putnam	86	7	16	....	
Richland	187	7	51	....	
Ross	235	....	30	....	
Sandusky	181	....	10	....	
Scioto	253	2	19	....	
Seneca	237	13	33	....	
Shelby	154	....	14	....	
Stark	353	3	49	....	
Summit	234	2	34	....	
Trumbull	225	....	36	....	
Tuscarawas	227	....	29	....	
Union	150	....	....	....	
Van Wert	98	2	6	26	
Vinton	102	....	16	....	
Warren	202	1	35	....	
Washington	332	....	....	....	
Wayne	223	....	29	....	
Williams	147	....	24	....	
Wood	183	....	5	....	
Wyandot	160	....	9	....	
	19,342	319	....	....	
Add Fulton and Paulding	120	....	....	....	
Aggregate	20,881	....	2131	....	

TABLE 13—*Of Naturalizations in the Probate and Common Pleas Courts for the year ending July* 1, 1864.

COUNTIES.	England, Scotland & Wales.	Ireland.	Germany.	Other countries.	Total.	Remarks.
Adams	.....	.....	.....	3	3	Country not distin-
Allen	8	19	34	16	77	[guished.
Ashland	7	2	7	2	31	Part undistinguished.
Ashtabula	25	8	4	2	39	
Athens	2	4	.....	.....	6	
Auglaize	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	Not distinguished.
Belmont	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	Not distinguished.
Brown	4	.....	22	.....	26	
Butler	7	64	97	15	183	
Carroll	.....	1	1	.....	2	
Champaign	3	16	4	.....	23	
Clarke	.....	.....	.....	.....	53	
Clermont	5	12	16	6	71	Part undistinguished.
Clinton	1	9	.....	.....	10	
Columbiana	23	10	8	10	51	
Coshocton	3	1	1	.....	5	
Crawford	.....	47	84	7	138	
Cuyahoga	87	30	185	30	332	
Darke	2	17	22	7	48	
Defiance	4	5	24	1	34	
Delaware	17	14	14	2	47	
Erie	22	15	53	17	107	
Fairfield	.....	.....	20	10	30	
Fayette	1	12	3	2	18	
Franklin	26	30	103	19	178	
Fulton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Records burnt.
Gallia	5	1	1	.....	7	
Geauga	3	.....	3	.....	7	
Greene	5	47	15	5	72	
Guernsey	1	1	.....	1	3	
Hamilton	90	236	841	129	1,296	
Hancock	4	.....	17	.....	21	
Hardin	6	1	13	4	24	
Harrison	1	5	3	.....	9	
Henry	.....	.....	8	7	15	
Highland	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	Not distinguished.
Hocking	3	6	13	5	27	
Holmes	.....	.....	4	.....	4	
Huron	11	8	23	2	44	
Jackson	16	13	5	.....	34	
Jefferson	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	Not distinguished.
Knox	6	8	2	.....	16	
Lake	8	7	1	1	17	
Lawrence	10	6	11	.....	27	
Licking	27	16	10	2	55	
Logan	3	14	4	.....	21	
Lorain	5	.....	2	.....	7	
Lucas	.....	.....	.....	.....	68	Not distinguished.
Madison	.....	71	1	.....	72	
Mahoning	35	20	28	.....	83	
Marion	10	8	10	3	31	
Medina	.....	.....	5	16	21	
Meigs	58	6	31	.....	95	
Mercer	.....	.....	13	.....	13	
Miami	2	21	30	2	55	
Monroe	.....	1	24	12	37	

TABLE 13—*Of Naturalizations*—Continued.

COUNTIES.	England, Scotland & Wales.	Ireland.	Germany.	Other countries.	Total.	
Montgomery	22	3	100	16	141	
Morgan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Morrow	2	.....	3	1	6	
Muskingum	.....	.....	.....	.....	71	Not distinguished.
Noble	2	1	9	.....	12	
Ottawa	.....	3	3	.....	6	
Paulding	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No report.
Perry	.....	3	1	1	5	
Pickaway	.....	9	17	1	27	
Pike	.....	3	9	.....	12	
Portage	13	5	16	.....	34	
Preble	.....	12	6	.....	18	
Putnam	3	6	8	.....	17	
Richland	6	14	25	2	47	
Ross	3	19	28	3	53	
Sandusky	7	5	40	6	58	
Scioto	.....	11	27	6	44	
Seneca	.....	.....	.....	.....	86	Not distinguished.
Shelby	1	11	19	12	38	
Stark	19	8	41	15	83	
Summit	9	6	15	5	35	
Trumbull	54	21	15	4	94	
Tuscarawas	7	6	25	13	51	
Union	2	5	6	.....	13	
Van Wert	9	3	8	.....	20	
Vinton	5	19	6	.....	30	
Warren	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	Not distinguished.
Washington	8	19	36	2	65	
Wayne	.....	.....	27	24	51	
Williams	.....	6	11	9	26	
Wood	13	.....	18	4	35	
Wyandot	1	2	5	.....	8	
Total	742	990	2,334	460	4,983	

TABLE 14.—*Of Washington Park Hospital, Cincinnati, for year ending 31st of December, 1864.*

Tabular List of Diseases.	Cases from all other Hospitals.	All deaths.	Tabular List of Diseases.	Cases from all other Hospitals.	All deaths.
Typhoid fever	8	3	Otorrhœa	1	.....
Typho-malarial fever	1	.....	Inflammation of the endocardium	7	.....
Remittent fever	9	.....	Chronic bronchitis	4	.....
Quartan intermittent fever	25	.....	Inflammation of the larynx	1	.....
Chronic diarrhœa	41	2	Inflammation of the lungs	10	4
Acute dysentery	2	.....	Hemorrhage from the lungs	2	.....
Erysipelas	2	.....	Dropsy from hepatic disease	1	1
Small-pox	3	1	Fistula in ano	2	.....
Varioloid	4	.....	Inflammation of the bowels	2	.....
Measles	7	2	Chronic inflammation of the liver	2	.....
Syphilis	3	.....	Inflammation of the kidneys	5	.....
Gonorrhœa	4	.....	Inflammation of joints	2	.....
Orchitis (gonorrœal)	3	.....	Inflammation of bones	1	.....
Scurvy	4	.....	Abscess	3	.....
Chronic rheumatism	16	.....	Ulcers	5	.....
Anæmia	16	.....	Contusions	6	.....
Dry gangrene	1	.....	Sprains	1	.....
Consumption	4	1	Frost-bite	4	.....
Itch	1	.....	Simple fractures	2	.....
Epilepsy	2	.....	Gunshot wounds	166	1
Insanity	1	.....	Convalescents from other hospitals	5	.....
Inflammation of the brain	1	.....			
Neuralgia	2	.....	Total	394	15
Inflammation of the conjunctiva	1	.....			
Deafness	1	.....			

J. B. SMITH,
A. A. Surgeon U. S. A., in charge.

TABLE 15.—*General Hospital at Camp Dennison, Ohio, for the year ending 31st of December*, 1864.

DENNISON U. S. GENERAL HOSPITAL,
Camp Dennison, O., Jan. 20, 1865.

SIR,—In reply to your note of the 16th inst., I have the honor to transmit the following information in regard to this Hospital:

Number of patients remaining on the 31st Dec., 1863—	
Sick, 659; wounded, 307; total	966
Admitted in 1864—	
Sick, 4048; wounded, 5780; total	9,828
Total treated in Hospital in 1864	10,794
Of these there were	
Discharged	959
Died	121
Returned to duty and transferred to other Hospitals	8,160
Remaining in Hospital, Dec. 31st, 1864—	
Sick, 1011; wounded, 658; total	1,669
The whole number of diseases treated during the past year was	94

The number of deaths from	
Pneumonia was	25
Chronic diarrhœa	21
Typhoid fever	13
Consumption	13
Heart disease	7
Small-pox	6
Wounds	6
Dysentery	3
Drowning	3
Inflammation of brain	3
Delirium tremens	2
Hemorrhage of lungs	2
Diphtheria	1
Abscess	1
Pyemia	1
Peritonitis	1
Erysipelas	1
Apoplexy	1
Unknown	1

I have the honor to remain,
Very respectfully, yours,

C. MCDERMONT,
Surgeon U. S. Vols. in charge.

E. D. MANSFIELD, Esq.

TABLE 16.—*U. S. Marine Hospital, Cincinnati, for year ending December 31st, 1865.*

MARINE U. S. A. GENERAL HOSPITAL,
Cincinnati, Ohio, Feb. 9th, 1865.

SIR:—In answer to your request of Jan. 10th, 1865, I make the following report of this hospital for the year 1864:

Number of patients remaining December 31st, 1863	112
" " admitted during the year 1864	477
" " returned from furlough and desertions	95
Total	684
Number returned to duty	191
" discharged	118
" transferred to General Hospitals	107
" " Veteran Reserve Corps	15
" furloughed	114
" died	20
" deserted	9
Total	574
Number of patients remaining December 31st, 1864	110

The principal diseases treated during the year were typhoid fever, diarrhœa, diseases of the eye, rheumatism, and gunshot wounds.

Yours, very respectfully,

C. S. MUSCROFT,
Act. Asst. Surgeon U. S. A., in Charge.

EDWARD D. MANSFIELD,
Com. Stat., Cincinnati, O.

TABLE 17.—*Of Crimes, including Indictments and Convictions, as returned by the Clerks of Counties.*

COUNTIES.	Indictments.	Against the person.	Against property.	Statutory offences.	Convictions.	REMARKS.
Adams	20	6	2	12	4	
Allen	37	24	5	8	15	
Ashland	12	9	2	1	6	
Ashtabula	22	5	9	8	4	5 Indict'nts under liquor law
Athens	28	7	9	12	10	6 Convictions for selling liquor.
Auglaize	5	2	3	.....	2	
Belmont	22	14	3	5	11	
Brown	20	9	7	4	.....	
Butler	20	14	4	2	4	
Carroll	7	4	2	1	2	
Champaign	20	6	2	12	11	6 For selling liquor.
Clark	47	8	4	35	26	20 " "
Clermont	58	17	7	34	26	14 " "
Clinton	63	12	6	45	27	13 " "
Columbiana	28	11	5	12	2	
Coshocton	51	19	5	27	35	19 " "
Crawford	31	13	10	8	8	
Cuyahoga	52	7	45	24	24	
Darke	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Defiance	26	21	2	3	10	
Delaware	18	6	....	12	4	4 For selling liquors.
Erie	11	6	5	9	.....	
Fairfield	84	25	7	52	12	
Fayette	17	6	8	3	17	
Franklin	37	10	20	.....	18	
Fulton	27	2	2	23	14	11 For violation of liquor law.
Gallia	24	14	10	.....	10	
Geauga	8	1	3	4	.....	4 " " "
Greene	83	5	14	54	71	61 " " "
Guernsey	88	5	8	75	9	1 " " "
Hamilton	142	49	52	35	59	
Hancock	10	7	3	.....	7	
Hardin	7	3	4	.....	2	
Harrison	21	4	....	17	6	5 For violating liquor law.
Henry	11	3	4	4	1	
Highland	32	11	5	16	7	1 " " "
Hocking	12	11	1	.....	3	
Holmes	13	6	2	5	.....	
Huron	25	9	13	3	17	10 " " "
Jackson	70	14	4	52	9	4 " " "
Jefferson	44	12	....	32	1	
Knox	20	5	5	10	13	
Lake	25	2	7	16	17	12 " " "
Lawrence	27	10	9	8	10	3 " " "
Licking	43	6	16	21	3	
Logan	96	5	4	85	92	
Lorain	33	6	11	16	19	
Lucas	67	9	37	23	27	
Madison	3	1	2	.....	.....	
Mahoning	11	7	3	1	8	
Marion	34	5	9	20	11	
Medina	14	3	5	6	8	
Meigs	52	15	7	30	52	
Mercer	8	8	....	.....	6	
Miami	9	....	9	.....	3	

TABLE 17.—*Of Crimes, Convictions and Indictments*—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Indictments.	Against the person.	Against property.	Statutory offences.	Convictions.	REMARKS.
Monroe	21	10	7	4	7	1 For violating liquor law.
Montgomery	57	25	25	7	33	
Morgan	36	9	6	21	18	
Morrow	10	7	3	.....	6	
Muskingum	130	28	13	89	46	27 " " "
Noble	12	3	....	9	.....	
Ottawa	6	3	2	1	2	
Paulding	13	7	6	.....	7	
Perry	19	5	8	6	2	
Pickaway	24	6	15	3	1	
Pike	8	6	1	1	2	
Portage	16	2	13	3	6	
Preble	24	15	4	35	31	15 Violations of liquor law.
Putnam	33	25	4	4	8	
Richland	32	7	11	14	17	3 " " "
Ross	18	11	6	1	6	
Sandusky	27	22	4	1	17	1 " " "
Scioto	45	13	10	22	18	10 " " "
Seneca	22	10	3	9	1	
Shelby	14	2	3	9	2	
Stark	53	16	6	31	7	1 " " "
Summit	33	13	8	11	17	8 " " "
Trumbull	51	6	1	44	35	32 " " "
Tuscarawas	30	17	3	10	20	9 " " "
Union	20	6	1	13	1	
Van Wert	22	17	4	1	6	
Vinton	16	9	4	3	8	
Warren	39	12	15	12	22	6 " " "
Washington	51	20	15	16	18	
Wayne	17	7	5	5	10	
Williams	99	19	7	73	42	36 " " "
Wood	9	3	6	.....	5	
Wyandot	20	6	4	10	2	
Total	2,859	868	656	1,335	1,157	

TABLE 18.—*Suits and Judgments.*

COUNTIES.	No. of suits.	No. of judgments.	COUNTIES.	No. of suits.	No. of judgments.
Adams	62	37	Logan	140	66
Allen	109	37	Lorain	140	96
Ashland	72	21	Lucas	215	114
Ashtabula	187	164	Madison	88	21
Athens	120	77	Mahoning	118	59
Auglaize	84	74	Marion	68	48
Belmont	154	112	Medina	51	18
Brown	174	54	Meigs	105	57
Butler	275	135	Mercer	41	44
Carroll	50	12	Miami	203	80
Champain	117	30	Monroe	98	85
Clark	133	26	Montgomery	266	102
Clermont	147	118	Morgan	140	86
Clinton	87	33	Morrow	78	65
Columbiana	186	65	Muskingum	187	222
Coshocton	99	78	Noble	98	46
Crawford	152	142	Ottawa	72	66
Cuyahoga	479	198	Paulding	31	15
Darke	.....	.....	Perry	58	23
Defiance	45	65	Pickaway	193	76
Delaware	106	.....	Pike	55	24
Erie	84	96	Portage	137	120
Fairfield	141	120	Preble	118	69
Fayette	68	41	Putnam	127	61
Franklin	458	435	Richland	194	106
Fulton	52	35	Ross	445	62
Gallia	94	74	Sandusky	120	83
Geauga	69	42	Scioto	171	95
Greene	133	48	Seneca	105	67
Guernsey	114	48	Shelby	69	21
Hamilton	1,714	2,424	Stark	214	275
Hancock	100	66	Summit	103	48
Hardin	75	61	Trumbull	155	97
Harrison	76	65	Tuscarawas	73	26
Henry	45	24	Union	55	47
Highland	91	78	Van Wert	29	21
Hocking	60	28	Vinton	62	27
Holmes	50	23	Warren	150	108
Huron	118	124	Washington	211	87
Jackson	48	42	Wayne	127	100
Jefferson	109	68	Williams	121	51
Knox	186	183	Wood	82	45
Lake	84	41	Wyandot	90	58
Lawrence	126	67			
Licking	228	96	Total	12,560	8,894

TABLE 19.—*Deeds, Leases, and Mortgages Recorded in the year ending July 1, 1865.*

Counties.	Number of deeds and leases.	Number of mortgages.	Amount secured by said mortgages.	Number of mortgages cancelled.	Amount released by said mortgages.
Adams					
Allen					
Ashland	612	228	2,425	131	1,539
Ashtabula					
Athens	665	141	90,505	112	73,074
Auglaize					
Belmont	816	319	287,776	235	207,828
Brown	977	197	186,756	135	94,000
Butler	901	508	736,942	60	67,819
Carroll	565	175	207,982	137	115,586
Champaign	856	309	384,615		313,370
Clark	730	275	302,346	328	323,671
Clermont	1,182	389	429,260	275	302,185
Clinton	700	212	252,863	125	177,590
Columbiana	1,365	317	354,884	338	248,038
Coshocton	636	166	151,914	109	101,380
Crawford	826	328	282,607	60	42,000
Cuyahoga					
Darke	946	212	322,436		105,652
Defiance	776	132	48,556	120	12,400
Delaware	989	310	315,497	231	204,474
Erie					
Fairfield	813	236	187,650	141	75,120
Fayette	423	85	189,000	18	14,920
Franklin					
Fulton					
Gallia					
Geauga	702	173	187,295	182	189,206
Greene	881	337	385,866	287	307,084
Guernsey	516	169	*160,220		
Hamilton					
Hancock					
Hardin	637	238	120,000	158	79,000
Harrison					
Henry	772	256	152,072	150	97,028
Highland					
Hocking	501	94	67,251	112	64,227
Holmes					
Huron	1,227	508	472,600	430	249,400
Jackson	639	156	36,880	80	40,000
Jefferson	606	230	366,000		
Knox	818	340	386,400	300	342,000
Lake	712	239	215,846		
Lawrence	740	101	200,990	10	10,630
Licking					
Logan	915	305	235,320	154	117,661
Lorain	1,028	526	124,023		
Lucas	1,953	581	3,767,617	500	800,000
Madison	371	147	278,766	100	213,787
Mahoning					
Marion	792	239	271,749	143	173,495
Medina					
Meigs	752	92	*44,714		5,063
Mercer	792	201	124,327	130	65,000
Miami	1,425	495	368,042	538	420,151
Monroe	510	203	149,814	167	85,600

* Estimated one-half as much released.

TABLE 19—*Deeds, Leases, &c.*,—Continued.

Counties.	Number of deeds and leases.	Number of mortgages.	Amount secured by said mortgages.	Number of mortgages cancelled.	Amount released by said mortgages.
Montgomery					
Morgan	620	154	117,479		
Morrow	626	288	379,008	362	498,344
Muskingum	1,200	662	275,745		
Noble					
Ottawa	595	263	182,190	88	64,496
Paulding	590	146	56,598		
Perry	482	231	115,663	79	46,198
Pickaway	549	176	278,099	108	188,617
Pike	431	94	73,500		29,526
Portage	1,129	341	286,128	351	295,840
Preble	798	235	316,129	204	225,892
Putnam					
Richland	1,091	383	151,500	191	76,874
Ross	817	235	204,688	252	210,335
Sandusky	715	414	365,090	333	325,822
Scioto	633	188	327,083	159	147,835
Seneca	1,166	407	390,033	203	145,475
Shelby	885	262	253,886		
Stark	1,670	607	641,570	572	
Summit	1,460	360	170,392		
Trumbull					
Tuscarawas	1,148	299	239,674	280	235,612
Union	840	200	10,000		8,000
Van Wert	816	141	56,400	51	20,400
Vinton	482	82	32,800	7	2,800
Warren	646	318	444,630	185	138,750
Washington					
Wayne	990	333	447,247	438	480,408
Williams	1,659	420	253,596	216	101,340
Wood	1,207	397	314,954	249	112,560
Wyandot	1,176	468	432,067	252	145,543

TABLE 20—*Of Violent Deaths and Inquests, for the year ending July* 1, 1864.

COUNTIES.	Homicides.	Suicides.	Casualties.	Inquests.	Remarks.
Adams	1	..	3	6	Two deaths not specified.
Allen	..	..	..	..	No report.
Ashland	..	1	1	2	
Ashtabula	..	..	..	..	No report.
Athens	..	..	1	1	Two deaths from intemperance.
Auglaize	..	..	1	3	Two from natural causes.
Belmont	..	..	..	6	Causes of death not returned.
Brown	..	..	..	..	No report.
Butler	1	3	3	7	Three from intemperance.
Carroll	..	..	..	1	
Champaign	..	1	3	4	
Clark	1	1	4	8	Two cases unknown.
Clermont	..	..	..	5	Causes of death not distinguished.
Clinton	..	..	..	2	
Columbiana	2	..	8	10	
Coshocton	2	..	5	7	One from intemperance.
Crawford	..	..	..	..	No report.
Cuyahoga	5	8	6	10	No inquests in nine cases.
Darke	4	1	4	8	Two from intemperance.
Defiance	..	..	2	2	
Delaware	..	..	2	3	
Erie	..	..	..	..	No report.
Fairfield	3	..	..	8	Two causes not reported.
Fayette	..	..	..	..	
Franklin	..	..	..	11	Causes of death not reported.
Fulton	..	..	..	..	
Gallia	2	..	10	14	Nine by drowning.
Geauga	..	..	..	..	
Green	3	..	6	12	One from intemperance.
Gnernsey	..	..	..	1	
Hamilton	27	17	85	238	Twenty from intemperance.
Hancock	..	..	..	..	No report.
Hardin	1	..	3	4	
Harrison	..	1	1	2	
Henry	3	..	4	7	Four from intemperance.
Highland	1	1	1	3	
Hocking	..	..	1	..	
Holmes	..	..	..	..	
Huron	..	4	5	7	
Jackson	..	..	..	..	
Jefferson	1	..	5	5	
Knox	..	..	1	1	One from intemperance.
Lake	..	..	12	5	
Lawrence	2	..	11	18	Two from intemperance.
Licking	..	1	3	4	
Logan	..	..	..	..	
Lorain	..	..	..	2	
Lucas	4	..	21	26	Seven from intemperance.
Madison	..	..	..	3	Causes not stated.
Mahoning	..	..	..	..	
Marion	..	1	..	1	
Medina	3	1	1	3	
Meigs	1	1	9	11	One from intemperance.
Mercer	..	..	..	..	
Miami	..	1	3	4	One from intemperance.
Monroe	1	..	4	5	Two from intemperance.
Montgomery	2	3	20	21	Four from intemperance.
Morgan	1	1	..	2	One from intemperance.

TABLE 20—*Of Violent Deaths, &c.*—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Homicides.	Suicides.	Casualties.	Inquests.	Remarks.
Morrow	..	..	1	1	
Muskingum	3	1	9	15	Two from intemperance.
Noble	1	1	1	2	
Ottawa	1	..	1	2	
Paulding	..	..	2	2	
Perry	..	..	1	1	One from intemperance.
Pickaway	..	2	4	6	Four from intemperance.
Pike	..	..	..	..	
Portage	..	..	..	..	
Preble	..	..	4	4	Causes not stated.
Putnam	..	..	..	4	Causes not stated.
Richland	..	..	..	1	
Ross	1	1	4	8	
Sandusky	1	1	..	2	
Scioto	..	..	2	2	
Seneca	..	..	..	1	
Shelby	1	..	4	4	Two from intemperance.
Stark	1	..	3	4	
Summit	1	..	..	1	
Trumbull	..	..	..	..	No report.
Tuscarawas	..	..	..	1	
Union	1	1	1	2	
Van Wert	..	..	..	3	
Vinton	..	..	..	3	
Warren	1	1	2	4	
Washington	4	..	5	11	
Wayne	1	..	..	1	
Williams	..	..	..	..	No report.
Wood	..	1	4	3	One from intemperance.
Wyandot	..	..	..	..	No report.
Total	87	56	297	592	
Add ratio for 9 counties	10	9	36	67	
Aggregate	97	65	333	659	

TABLE 21.—*Of County Infirmaries from July* 1, 1863, *to July* 1, 1864.

COUNTIES.	Number.	Cost of support.	Remarks.
Adams	28	$2,500	
Allen	....	....	
Ashland	39	....	
Ashtabula	82	....	
Athens	71	....	
Auglaize	15	....	
Belmont	80	....	
Brown	36	....	
Butler	90	....	
Carroll	23	....	
Champaign	26	....	
Clark	61	....	78 families have been assisted out door
Clermont	90	....	
Clinton	68	2,045	
Columbiana	88	4,351	
Coshocton	70	....	
Crawford	6	....	
Cuyahoga	....	....	Not reported.
Darke	40	....	
Defiance	....	....	
Delaware	62	4,423	
Erie	42	....	
Fairfield	93	....	
Fayette	32	....	
Franklin	184	....	In Infirmary.
Fulton	20	....	Estimated.
Gallia	28	....	
Geauga	83	....	
Greene	22	....	6 persons partially supported outside
Guernsey	....	....	
Hamilton	84	....	Number at date, August 13, 1864.
Hancock[1]	34	....	
Hardin	21	....	Supported by townships.
Harrison	67	....	
Henry	3	....	1 by township.
Highland	34	....	
Hocking	....	....	
Holmes	24	....	By townships.
Huron	46	....	
Jackson[1]	1	....	
Jefferson	80	....	
Knox	108	....	
Lake	....	....	
Lawrence	48	....	
Licking	141	....	
Logan	30	....	
Lorain	....	....	
Lucas[1]	114	....	104 families assisted otherwise.
Madison	....	....	
Mahoning	60	....	
Marion	....	....	
Medina	56	....	Average cost, $63.10.
Meigs	28	....	
Mercer	....	....	
Miami	44	....	
Monroe	....	....	
Montgomery	129	....	
Morgan	147	....	
Morrow[1]	4	....	8 or 10 by townships.
Muskingum	....	....	No report.
Noble	....	....	
Ottawa	5	....	

TABLE 21.—*County Infirmaries, &c.*—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Number.	Cost of support.	Remarks.
Paulding	9	....	
Perry	57	....	5 by townships.
Pickaway	4	....	6 by townships.
Pike	31	....	6 supported out of Infirmary.
Portage	106	$2,681	
Preble	37	2,509	
Putnam	....	....	
Richland	61	....	
Ross	100	....	
Sandusky	33	....	
Scioto	41	....	36 supported outside.
Seneca	24	....	
Shelby	....	....	
Stark	129	....	
Summit	66	....	
Trumbull	....	....	
Tuscarawas	90	....	
Union	18	....	
Van Wert	....	....	
Vinton	....	....	
Warren	65	....	
Washington	....	....	
Wayne	76	....	
Williams	1	....	Insane pauper.
Wood	25	....	12 insane.
Wyandot	5	....	

TABLE 22.—*Private Banks.*

COUNTIES.	Number.	Capital.	COUNTIES.	Number.	Capital.
Adams	2	$22,800	Licking	3	$92,102
Ashland	1	12,375	Logan	2	.....
Brown	2	32,000	Lucas	1	15,000
Clinton	1	12,000	Madison	1	20,000
Cuyahoga	4	68,001	Marion	2	44,268
Darke	*1	.....	Montgomery	2	18,730
Defiance	1	3,000	Pickaway	1	44,500
Fayette	1	9,026	Scioto	3	39,358
Franklin	5	66,867	Seneca	2	20,000
Greene	1	41,952	Tuscarawas	1	4,200
Guernsey	1	5,118	Union	1	6,384
Hamilton	25	1,566,510	Warren	2	25,880
Highland	1	40,000			
Jefferson	1	25,000	Aggregate 26 counties...	67	$2,223,131

*Bank of deposit.

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